

INSIDE: BRIAN MULRONEY IN AFRICA/TERRY WAITE IN BEIRUT

# Maclean's

FEBRUARY 9, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.75

**CANADA'S MICHAEL J. FOX**

## THE STAR HAS RISEN



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

## Maclean's

FRIDAY, JAN 9 1997 VOL. 136 NO. 6



### Africa's warm welcome

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney received a warm welcome in Africa last week—and promised to maintain pressure on South Africa to dismantle apartheid. —Page 8



### Frilly—and very feminine

Ornamentation was back in vogue during the 1960s, but their return to fashion highlights a hot new trend in women's wear: lingerie that is designed to be noticed. —Page 34

### COVER

#### The star has risen

Actor Michael J. Fox, a native of Burnaby, B.C., has made his name in Hollywood after studying drama, course and dropping out of high school. Now, after roles in the popular TV sitcom *Family Ties* and in the box-office hit movie *Back to the Future*, the Canadian star aims to build on his rising image with *Light of Day*, his first serious dramatic film. —Page 49

COVER: GUY LAWRENCE/REUTERS; TOP: JEFFREY MAYER/REUTERS



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### Scenes from the battlefield

An Iranian and Iraqi forces re-mounted looked in a bloody stalemate inside Iraq last week, foreign journalists were hit on a grisly tour of the war front. —Page 14



### Down but not out at IBM

IBM has just risen through two bad years, but a new line of personal computers that the giant firm is developing could help to turn its fortunes around. —Page 24



## Return to tradition

I was disturbed—though not surprised—to find in your cover story "On in the Righties" (Jan. 12) not even the suggestion that morality may be the key to "good sex." Although you mentioned monogamy, you treated it as a virtue rather than a moral decision. Promiscuity runs am of its intimacy—its deep joy—and reduces it to a mildly pleasant bodily function, like blowing one's nose. —RAY MONTEY, STAMANA, Newmarket, N.Y.

In a society that has become totally secularized, I hope your articles will challenge a good many liberals to realize that for too long we have complicated sexual activity by our obsession with it, and that a return to traditional marital sex is the answer not only for our physical safety but for enjoyable, meaningful sex. —GLENN WILKINSON, Mount Zion, N.C.

## Quebec's new language wars

Congratulations for bringing together in a short and readable piece many components of the renewed debate in Quebec over the language issue ("An echo of past battles," *Cassidy*, Jan. 12). But in reporting my comments, I am afraid you combined two statements into one, causing some distortion. The first statement, it is seeming how quickly the people of Quebec, who everyone thought had fallen into apathy, became aware of new threats to the French language. The second statement, it is disturbing to write that the 30,000 children of depositors scored, which had ignored pressures such as peaceful demonstrations.



Wedding ceremony, a moral decision

and the advice of several editors, reacted quickly to two Marxist cocktails and withdrew its English-language edition I never said or implied that Marxist cocktails are effective in making people aware. —FRANKIE DELLEPALLE, St-Eustache, P.Q.

## Controversial effects

In your article about the abortion-reducing steroid RU-486 ("Abortion without surgery," *Scrimm*, Jan. 12), Canada's Abortion Rights Action League president Norma Scarborough is quoted as saying, "A woman can take this and not have to deal with whether she is having an abortion." Considering that abortion kills a developing human being, there seems to be a close parallel between this attitude and that of an environmentalist who kills himself so that he will not have to know the reality of his work. —BRANK VAN DER BEEKEN, Redwood, B.C., Alta.

I was both surprised and dismayed by an omission in your discussion of RU-486. You emphasized the 80-percent efficiency rate, but you neglected the logical question: what effect does the steroid have on the remaining 15 per cent? A presentation of the possible hazardous effects on the surviving embryos is necessary for a thorough understanding of the risks involved with the use of RU-486. —JULY HARTING, Ottawa

## Unimpressed by space art

If ever there were a particularly appropriate peaceful application of technology arising out of the Strategic Defense Initiative, it would have to be the short "down-inking tank" that "France's ring of light" (Spain, Jan. 5).

—MARTINE G. MALOTI, Hamilton, Ont.

## PASSAGES

**DIED:** Film-maker Norman McLaren, 72, whose dazzling (survivorism) in the art of animation was him about 200 international awards, including an Oscar, of a heart attack, in Montreal (page 50).

**APPOINTED:** Col. Sheila Holbrook, 32, as lieutenant-general in the Canadian Armed Forces, a promotion announced by Defence Minister Perrin Beatty. With the appointment Holbrook, who joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1964, becomes the first woman to join the one-star rank that includes about 115 male generals, admirals and commodores.

**DIED:** Prince Edward Island radio broadcaster Carson MacKay, 61, whose four-decade career ended with the midstroke The Friendly Voice of the Island, of a heart attack, in Charlottetown. In 1945 MacKay became the announcer-producer for the *Don Messer's Jubilee* radio show.

**ILL:** Flamboyant piano virtuoso E. Power, 67, with what doctors described as pernicious anemia, a particularly serious form of the blood ailment, compounded by heart disease and emphysema. A spokesman said that he was gravely ill and fighting for his life under 24-hour medical supervision at home in Palm Springs, Calif.

**BANNED:** Los Angeles Kings hockey coach Pat Quinn, 44, from coaching in the National Hockey League for the next three seasons by NHL president John Ziegler. Quinn had been suspended on Jan. 9 after the league learned that he had been offered the job of general manager and president of the Vancouver Canucks and had accepted a \$1,000,000 bribe from the Vancouver team. Ziegler also imposed fines totalling \$400,000 against the two NHL teams, which are scheduled to play each other three more times this season.

**REIGNING:** British Broadcasting Corp (BBC) Director General Alexander Miles, 55, following a series of controversies involving the BBC, which included accusations of a left-wing bias in news reporting and a bias action.

**DROTTED:** A \$176,181 lawsuit against former Newfoundland premier Joey Smallwood, 86, by the Ontario firm Gurn Capital Inc., which claimed that the money was used as payment for printing part of Smallwood's *Anglophone of Newfoundland and Labrador*. Smallwood's son, Bill, said that he had mortgaged the family home and received a \$90,000 out-of-court settlement with Smallwood's creditors.



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## The Maclean's/Declina Poll

I read your poll issue ("A realistic national mood," Cover, Jan. 3) with great interest, but there was one question that bothered me: the choice between being governed by the Soviet Union and risking a nuclear war. I think a better question would be, "Make a choice between maintaining a nuclear umbrella for as many years as it takes Russia to realize that her bid for world domination is hopeless, or falling when Russia makes an ultimatum should our defenses be weakened?" Instantly, Michael Garboochy may be making a start toward a realization that it would be better to be at peace with us, but he did not hold your breath.

—WILLIAM R. WOOD,  
Ridgeway, Ont.

That 56 per cent of those surveyed by The Maclean's/Declina Poll answered "no" rather than "dead" is hardly surprising. That this figure was only 56 per cent is more so. But what is really surprising is Maclean's belief that Canadians will regard the results of this question as a valid indication of growing public alarm at the risk of nuclear war.

—STEPHEN J. CHENOWETH,  
Glasgow, Ont.

Is Maclean's turning into the Posthouse magazine of the North? Your recent poll covered important issues concerning Canadians and our future. However, I fail to see the relevant nature of a 25-per-cent level of "no extraneous overlying of war" as having any bearing on us, or the average Canadian's life. Let her enjoy her bedroom antics by herself and enjoy them out of our national consciousness.

—HEATHER WILSON,  
Waterloo, Ont.

I'm not sure, but I have the strangest feeling that if you had asked, "Do you ever feel left out?" some people in extreme southwestern Ontario would have answered, "Yes!" These would be the people who had seen the map of Canada on pages 24-25. The citizens of Windsor, Belle River, Essex, Leamington, etc. hope you use a more complete atlas in the future.

—DAVID TOLSON,  
Windsor, Ont.

The story of the MacKinnon family returning to Cape Breton to gain a chosen lifestyle ("Commitments to family") shows the clock non-aligned glasses that you must be wearing. How nice that MacKinnon's wife's family fire also gave him employment. How nice that they are now right back into the old childhood neighborhood, a block from his parents. A better-balanced article, however, would have included a second story—perhaps not so happy but one frequently repeated and more realistic. You could highlight the Maritime fam-

ily now breeding in the Northwest Territories, or the backstrap Alberta farm family now living in the city, or the Prairie family split up while Dad works on the oil rigs. When choice of a lifestyle and opportunity coincide, that's nice. When lack of opportunity forces a lifestyle change and families cope, that's courageous and commendable.

—KEVIN HOWE,  
Weyburn, Sask.

Poor Walter Dee in "A move toward self-reliance." The cost of living in Armstrong, N.B., must be formidable when \$62,000 a year "is not enough for his family of six." Our family of five lives very comfortably (if not extravagantly) on a salary of less than half of the Dees' paltry income. We consider ourselves rich when we compare our lifestyle with that of so many unemployed or underpaid Canadians.

—LEAH BERGER,  
Powell River, B.C.

## A potential year of hope

Your article on the social problems faced by the homeless in Canada ("Life and death on the street is winter," Welfare, Dec. 25) was especially timely as we face another winter. I would like to bring your attention to the fact that the United Nations secretary general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has proclaimed this the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. I hope Canadians' consciences will grow this year to focus attention on this dilemma and that Maclean's will have more positive news to report in 1987.

—RENEE MCCABON,  
Windsor, Ont.

## Man alive and kicking

Allow me to congratulate you on your article in the Jan. 12 issue on *Man Alive* ("Searching for God in the soul of Man," Television). The details regarding the show's funding and apparent progress standing vis-à-vis the CBC shopping block shocked me. Here is a program that has won more than 50 international awards, yet it seems perpetually on the brink of cancellation. Perhaps by channeling precious taxpayers' funds into new "initiative" and positively barren shows such as *25 Days' Watch*, the CBC brass felt that they have tapped the pulse of Canadian television tastes. If this is true, it breaks my heart and lessens my pride as a Canadian.

—DANIEL PHILLIPS,  
Richmond, B.C.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Where there is multiple mail, address and full phone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Magazine Building, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.



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# How we earn our place in the sun



By Charles Gordon

**O**utside, the tempo stirs, stated in the current way, is minus 25. Those who still take the trouble to convert it to positive Celsius call it 35 below. Either way, it is cold. "Plunging temperatures threaten exposed flesh," the newspaper warns.

Pretty cold, we say to each other. But not as cold as last year. And last year was not as cold as '78 or '79—wherever that real cold snap was. It's true that Americans and Europeans might not go out in it, but listen.

They're not Canadians, are they? Canadians enjoy the winter. Some of us don't think we do, some of us say we don't, but we do. Winter is a great playground for some of us, a terrific topic of conversation for the rest. Even if we don't like going out in it, we like to talk about it. And nothing makes us feel more confident, more superior, than reading about the true lives of other nations with snow and cold.

A Missed shots down Washington or New York? Well, that snow would be cleared in an hour and a half in Ottawa. Winds and cold perhaps? Looked? Cross? In Winnipeg, we'd be out playing in it. The Sweet Thaw suffers its worst snow in history? Wimps. We'd be clearing the rink, probably without a sweater on.

Take a look around this minus-25 day. The Canadians are not huddled against the stone. They are not covering under the covers. They are out in their cars, driving around. Despite a snowstorm yesterday, the streets are clear. Despite the cold, the streets are crowded. It is Saturday, and the Canadians are going shopping.

In the old days the Canadians would be going trapping or hunting. They would be cutting down trees or cutting holes in the ice. Now they are shopping. But they are still Canadian, and in a mild cold, Canadians are among the most determined shoppers in the world, and it will take more than a little cold and a lot of snow to stop them. That's one thing to remember about Canadians. The other thing is that Canadians like the cold and the snow. It let more than they usually admit.

Go to a party in any Canadian town during the coldest night of the winter. Watch the people arrive with flushed faces, hugging their gloves together and stamping their feet on the floor. Considering how cold it is, they look

amazingly happy, don't they? Even when they have to go outside every hour to start their cars. They come in and chat merrily about how the car started, or didn't.

"Isn't it cold?" they say, and the question carries enthusiasm and a certain joy. "I read that plunging temperatures are threatening exposed flesh," someone will say, and someone else will talk about a car that almost didn't start, or about a car that did.

It is a much more lively, much more cheerful conversation than the one, in warmer climes, that begins, "Isn't it hot?" People who ask "Isn't it hot?" are lying back on chaises longues, sipping their brews in a slow way or having their brows creased for them. They are listless, enervated. There is no joy, no sense of triumph in "Isn't it hot?"

The joy of cold lies in enduring it. To endure is to triumph over it. To endure

**When cold feet figure in a nation's memories, the conclusion cannot be avoided that winter has a grip on its soul**

is to earn the previous few months of heat and sunlight that follow, eventually. A Canadian, unlike his cousin in warmer places, does not take his warm days for granted.

The act of enduring winter does not require that a Canadian necessarily go out in it thick, although there are occasions when he does—skiers, skaters and their ilk.

Small acts of endurance are enough warming up the air in a cold night, strolling snow, short walks through some of Canada's legendary windy wildernesses, or simply by the boards in a hockey arena. It is significant that cold hockey arenas figure prominently in the fond memories of Canadians. A nation's fond memories are usually a pretty good tip-off to a nation's soul.

In the old arena, a young Canadian parent freezes his or her face off standing by the boards, watching young Scott learn hockey or young Jennifer learn figure skating—or (now that you mention it) watching young Scott learn figure skating and young Jennifer learn hockey. Occasionally the

young Canadian parent ducks into the entrance area to get warm. The entrance area smells like hot chocolate and cigarettes. This particular fond Canadian memory is a mixture of hot chocolate, parental pride and cold love.

When cold feet figure prominently in the treasured recollections of a nation, the conclusion cannot be avoided that winter has a grip on the nation's soul. Not everyone would have it this way, of course. Some Canadians send out the lure of endless summer. Radio and television stations issue the siren song of free trips to Florida. Bureaucrats are hard at work constructing, in our large cities, indoor streets, complete with glass walls, high ceilings and real trees.

Using the most sophisticated audio equipment, it might soon be possible for them to simulate the night sounds of peeks lifting boards in an outdoor rink and the crunch of 15-beat new snow underfoot.

It is the dream of such people that Canadians abandon their obsession with the outdoors, the lake, the lake, the snow, the cold, and get on with the important business of moving to Tucson and becoming truly cosmopolitan. Some day soon, they hope, Canada can be just like New York, or perhaps San Francisco, or perhaps the best shopping mall in Lincoln, Neb. They yearn, in other words, for Canada to become a culture nation, judged not by its climate but by the success in its restaurants.

In the meantime, however, it is minus 25 out there, and Canadians, instead of snuggling the few things in life, are watching the weather on TV. A good time for us, in this country, is when we catch the American weather, piped by cable in from the nearest major city to the north. Hearing the travellers' adventures and extreme weather warnings aimed at those who are about to experience our weather, we just drive home, in our just cold and not more snow on us, just cold.

For a moment, the Canadian inferiority complex is out of mind. We may have doubts about our football league, our culture, even—in the dark night of the soul—the federal cabinet. But as we look out tomorrow, we may know they are nothing to brag about, particularly in those in more southern climes.

Our winter, though, is world class.

Charles Gordon is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.

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# Africa's warm welcome

It was a welcome fit for a hero. From the moment Prime Minister Brian Mulroney arrived in Harare last week, he was treated as a senior statesman and, close friend by Zimbabwe's leader, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe—and by the Zimbabwean people themselves. For a Canadian prime minister battling serious political troubles at home, the warm reception in Africa could not have come at a better time. Declared Roger Bull, Canada's high commissioner to Zimbabwe: "I have been here for three years and I have never seen an ambassador's welcome."

Mulroney's trip came against a backdrop of rising regional tension over South Africa's apartheid policies and its economic domination of the black countries along its southern borders—the so-called frontline states. And it was seen as a clear message to South Africa of Canada's firm support for international actions to fight apartheid. During the Zimbabwe leg of the Prime Minister's seven-day African tour, Mulroney reaffirmed his commitment to protect the fragile economies of the frontline states from retaliation by Pretoria. At the same time, the visit enhanced Mulroney's growing status as a key player in the debate over the best way to fight South Africa's white supremacist policies and to the role of Mulroney's advisers, the trip was not seriously marred by domestic controversy—the Gorbachev affair and the firing of junior transport minister Andre Bessette (page 18).

The dramatic welcoming ceremony that greeted Mulroney at Harare's modern airport Thursday morning was designed by Mugabe to underline the diplomatic significance of the visit—the first by a major Western leader since Zimbabwe became independent

in 1980. In addition to meeting a 29-page salute, Mulroney received a Zimbabwe National Army honor guard, watched troops of doctors and singers in tribal costume and was greeted by the entire 25-member Zimbabwe

aid Bagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher—in an opposition to international sanctions against South Africa. Thirty minutes before the meeting was to begin, Mugabe asked Mulroney privately if he would



Harare. Mulroney, Mugabe, Mawla: \$40 million and support for sanctions against South Africa

submit. Along the main roads into downtown Harare, enormous, wind-torn photographs of the Canadian Prime Minister under crossed flags of the two countries. Mulroney, declared the government-controlled Harare Herald, "is one of the few Western leaders who has understood, accepted and acted upon the need for sanctions." For his part, Mugabe told Mulroney that his visit "was making history" implicit in the outpouring of praise: the hope that Mulroney might convince other Western leaders to step up pressure against apartheid.

That appeal became explicit during an extraordinary meeting Thursday morning near Zimbabwe's famous Victoria Falls. Mugabe, Zambian leader Kenneth Kaunda and Botswana's Quett Masire asked Mulroney to use his influence with other Western leaders—particularly U.S. President Ron-

ald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher—in an opposition to international sanctions against South Africa. Thirty minutes before the meeting was to begin, Mugabe asked Mulroney privately if he would

object to opening the session to reporters. Mulroney agreed, but he then heard strongly worded denunciations of U.S. policy. Moreover, all three African leaders endorsed the use of violence by the outlawed African National Congress in South Africa. "They have tried the method of coexistence, but it's not working." The controversial statements created a potentially embarrassing situation for Mulroney, but the Prime Minister took it in stride. The following day he told reporters that while Canada does not accept the use of violence, he recognized that Mugabe grew up as a victim of oppression and was jailed for 16 years for his activities in fighting for black majority rule in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). As a result, Mulroney said, he could not condemn Mugabe's support for violence. Said Mulroney: "We are all

children of our environment."

Mulroney also addressed fears in the frontline states that South Africa might take strong economic countermeasures if the states strictly sanction against Pretoria. Mulroney told Mugabe: "We can hardly expect our friends to prove their bona fides by committing suicide." The Prime Minister's remarks, Canadian officials said, were a signal to the frontline states that Canada did not expect them to sacrifice their own economies by following sanctions agreed to by richer Western opponents of apartheid.

In a Saturday luncheon speech at the central palace in Duker, Senegal, Mulroney made his most impassioned statement to date on Canada's plans to step up the pressure on South Africa. "Canada's purpose is clear," he said. "We have imposed economic sanctions against South Africa and we will impose more, because apartheid is evil and shameful. The stance must be so unambiguous and so unequivocal that sense alone in the Prime Minister, evidently flustered, insisted to assure reporters that the Canadian did not intend to pursue a course of unilateral action. Canada would, they insisted, consult with officials from other members of the Commonwealth."

Earlier, diplomats in Zimbabwe said that they were surprised at the unusually warm rapport between Mugabe and Mulroney. Mugabe, as a normally a reticent man who does not readily relax with people. Yet he bantered easily with Mulroney, called him "Brian" and frequently held his hand—a common African custom among male friends. The gesture made Mulroney visibly uncomfortable at times. The close relationship between the two men began at the 1985 Nassau Commonwealth summit and was cemented during the meeting on the South Africa issue at the Commonwealth leaders in London last August.

The affection for Mulroney, and for Canada, seemed to be generally shared by ordinary Zimbabweans. More than 2,000 cheering people—including schoolchildren waving Canadian flags and adults in a spectacular array of tribal costumes and uniforms—greeted Mulroney when he arrived Wednesday in the rural Kateru mansion.

Still, there were occasional dissenting notes. Most serious among them concerns from Zimbabwe over Mulroney's safety in a region that has been under attack by South African commandos as recently as last May. Mugabe himself has survived three assassination attempts since he became

prime minister seven years ago and is protected at all times by heavily armed security police and soldiers. Throughout Mulroney's stay in a 17th-floor suite in the Harare Sheraton Hotel, members of Zimbabwe's special tactics unit and regular soldiers of Zimbabwe's army were very much in evidence, dressed in battle fatigues and armed with at-47 assault rifles. Said High Commissioner Bull: "Mr. Mulroney has been perhaps the most prominent leader in the Commonwealth to support sanctions against South Africa, and they are hardly happy to wish him well."

The political situation in southern Africa overwhelmed Mulroney's subsequent three-day visit to the West African country of Senegal. His organizers had hoped to strike a balance between politics and development issues, but they conceded that the South African situation made that difficult. Still, Mulroney addressed some development issues, signing agreements with Zimbabwe and Zambia for Canadian aid in agriculture, education and health care. One important accord signed blended political support with economic assistance: \$40 million from Canada to build a 300-kw power line linking Botswana with the Zimbabwe-Zambia hydroelectric grid, reducing Botswana's dependence on South African electric power. And while in Senegal, Mulroney was scheduled to make a difficult trip across the desert to visit a Canadian-financed project designed to stop drifting sands from ruining arable farmland.

Mulroney's aides had noted fears that the clouds cast by the Gorbachev affair might overshadow the success of an African trip. As he is whenever he travels abroad, the Prime Minister was briefed daily on issues at home—including Gorbachev and last week's angry squabble between Ottawa's Minister of Foreign Affairs and a Newfoundlander over settling a boundary dispute with France (page 12). But Mulroney was asked few questions on those issues by Canadian reporters. Turning up the significance of the Prime Minister's African tour, one senior aide declared: "I think Canadians will realize something important happened here." In any event, Mulroney's successful road show was a welcome contrast to his continuing political difficulties at home.



Mulroney and Mugabe watching dancers perform enthusiastically

—MICHAEL BLOCH in Harare



Mulroney with Ontario premier Mike Harris; Boudria (below) in shadow

## The Tories strike back

The affair had begun with revelations about a mysterious land transaction in Quebec. On Jan. 15 Prime Minister Brian Mulroney asked for the resignation of junior transport minister André Boudria following disclosures that Cerillion Aerospace Inc., a Canadian subsidiary of a Swiss arms manufacturer, had paid an inflated price for a 300-acre plot in Brossardville, Quebec, referred to as the land in January 1986, in anticipation of receiving a \$600-million government defence contract. But last week, with Mulroney away in Africa (page 8) and Boudria's role in the land deal under investigation by the RCMP, attention shifted to another aspect of the Cerillion affair. Opposition critics stepped up charges that friends of Mulroney had played an important role in securing the levelled air defence (MAD) contract for Cerillion. In the House of Commons, Liberal MP Don Boudria asked, "Is it necessary to have a friend [of the Prime Minister] in order to get a contract from this government?"

The Conservative government quickly distanced the charges. Switching to the attack after days of opposition harrying, Deputy Prime Minister Donald Manors rose in the House to ac-

cuse the Liberals of using smear tactics and innuendo. Indeed, the opposition offered no direct evidence that any Mulroney associates had exercised undue influence in favor of Cerillion's bid on the contract. And Manorsowski



deflected questions about the land sale itself by saying that the RCMP should be left alone to continue the investigation ordered by Mulroney.

Last week RCMP investigators searched the homes and offices of Brossardville and two associates—Normand Ouellette and Bernard Tanguay—according to Ouellette's lawyer, Jean Gauthier. He added that the police had not taken in his client until the search. "We had offered to give them anything they wanted, but they never approached us," Gauthier said. Ouellette resigned as Conservative president of Brossardville's St-Jean riding association following allegations that he earned \$970,000 from the land sale to Cerillion. The land tripled in value in the 11 days before it was purchased by the arms manufacturer for \$2.9 million.

Confronted to the Cerillion debate, Mulroney's learned last week that some of Brossardville's principal assets were sold to a group of Montreal investors with interests in hotels and real estate shortly before the Cerillion land sale became a public issue. Brossardville's holdings in a blind trust were sold on Dec. 30, 1986, the transaction was handled by Paul Ouellette, brother of Normand Ouellette and a business associate of Brossardville. Under the deal, six of Brossardville's companies—including his successful chicken-processing firm, Les Vallées Vincent Inc.—were amalgamated under the name Gauthier Collier Inc. and sold for an undisclosed price.

But government critics continued to focus their attack on the role played in the affair by Mulroney's friends and associates. Said Liberal justice critic Robert Kaplan: "There are very powerful friends of the Prime Minister now who are wheeling and dealing with the backing of the Canadian tax pay-

er." Consequently, a parliamentary justice committee report last week recommended—for the first time—the registration of lobbyists. The proposed registry would require lobbyists to say who they were working for and whom they were lobbying.

The main target of the opposition charges was Stan Wake, a friend of Mulroney since university days. Wake's name appeared in a diary kept by Shirley Wake, an aide to former prime minister Stephen Harper. Entered as evidence in the judicial inquiry into conflict-of-interest allegations against Harper, the diaries show that Wake accompanied in August, 1985, to arrange a meeting between Harper, officials of Ceri-

lion and its chief subcontractor, Lattin Systems Canada Ltd. Wake confirmed that his Toronto law firm, Wein and Foulds, represented Lattin, but he flatly denied involvement in Cerillion's contract bid.

Three friends of the Prime Minister have been at the centre of the Cerillion debate. Montreal public relations consultant Roger Nattel, who worked on Mulroney's 1980 leadership campaign, joined the Swiss company as a consultant in 1985. Jean Buis, another old college friend of the Prime Minister and scheduled to be sworn in as a Quebec senator this week, served on the company's board of directors, and Buis's cousin, Peter Orlt, a former aide in the Prime Minister's Office, is now an Cerillion project manager. Last week Kingston, Ont. engineering consultant Douglas Buchanan said that he had been verbally offered the project manager's job late last November. But two weeks later he said that he was told that the job had gone to someone with more international experience, who turned out to be Orlt. Buchanan said that he was puzzled by the decision because he had 36 years of experience managing technical projects. Orlt had spent most of his career in marketing and political engineering. Said Buchanan, referring to Orlt's political connections: "I guess he had a few qualifications I couldn't compete with." On Cerillion's behalf, a spokesman issued a statement last week saying that the company had never made a written or verbal job offer to Buchanan.

Opposition critics said they were also concerned that four Armed Forces officers had gone to work for Cerillion after it was the defence contract. The four worked as part of the group that evaluated bids for the contract. But Defence Minister Pierre Sévigny declared last week that conflict-of-interest guidelines had not been broken.

Despite the criticism, Liberal MP Douglas Frink conceded that the opposition attack had stalled. Unable to prove that Mulroney's friends had influenced the Cerillion contract, the opposition continued to call for a public inquiry into the affair. But Liberal Leader John Turner, an old friend of Buis's, has chosen his words with care during the verbal jousting on the Commons. Turner told close friends last week that he fears the image of all politicians may be damaged by the Cerillion affair. Whatever the outcome, averting that perception could prove difficult, for politicians on both sides of the House.

—MARGARET GURK with MARGARET DODDAN in Ottawa and BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

## Anger over a tree tax

Over the years, Parliament Hill has rung with the cries of schoolchildren, the curses of demonstrators and the rhetoric of politicians. But last week was the first time that anyone on Ottawa's capitol could hear the snarl of a chain saw in the shadow of the Peace Tower. As more than 150 Christmas-tree growers from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes looked on, Nova Scotia tree farmer Vincent Barker started up his row and method-



Robert: a snarl in the shadow of the Peace Tower

cally reduced several pine trees to wood chips.

The growers were protesting Ottawa's decision last June to impose a 30-per-cent tariff on Christmas trees imported from the United States. The tariff was part of a package of measures designed to punish Washington for slapping a 25-per-cent duty on Canadian cedar shingles and shingles. Indeed, the growers said, it has only incited U.S. retaliations against their industry, putting at risk Canadian Christmas-tree exports worth more than \$56 million a year. Indeed, Ottawa's package of retaliatory tariffs has

spawned a new set of trade problems and annoyed some of Canada's other trading partners. Said New Democratic Party House Leader Nelson Ellis: "The whole thing is a monumental mess."

At least four items on Ottawa's tariff list—trees, tea, books, English-language books and asphaltum oil, a substance used in road paving—have become trade irritants in their own rights. Last week the tariffs on tea-

books and books were among Britain's concerns when British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe met with Minister of Affairs Minister Jean Clarkin-Linden in Canada, meanwhile, publishers and booksellers have condemned the 30-per-cent book tariff as a tax on knowledge. And in Europe, a Community has complained that the 10-per-cent tariff on asphaltum harms Spain more than the United States.

But it was the Christmas-tree tariff issue that confronted the government last week. In the Commons, Nova Scotia Conservative MP Patrick Newlan belittled at Finance Minister Michael Wilson that the industry will "roll over and be dead if action is not taken." Newlan reminded Wilson that U.S. growers will meet this week in Atlantic City, N.J., to discuss retaliation against Canadian imports for Canadian growers, that prospect is alarming in Nova Scotia's case, as estimated 5,000 people earn their living growing Christmas trees—and they skip more than 90 per cent of their crop, worth \$25 million a year, to the United States. U.S. growers export just \$2-million worth of Christmas trees to Canada.

Trodden, the industry that was threatened by the original U.S. tariff continues to thrive. Since Washington imposed its 25-per-cent shingles-and-shingles duty, British Columbia's exports of the products to the United States have increased by almost four per cent.

—MARC CLARK in Ottawa



Stefano (left), Peckford accusing the government of selling out Newfoundland

## Rites of the fishermen

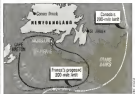
The reaction in Newfoundland was swift and angry—and it was aimed directly at the federal government. "I know we should never have joined Canada," grumbled one caller to St. John's radio talk show "Confederation strikes." Others demanded a referendum to take Newfoundland out of Canada. The anger swept the province last week in the wake of a Canadian government agreement with France that, within a year, could allow French trawlers into chosen Canadian fishing grounds.

In return, France agreed to discuss sending a long-standing territorial dispute with Canada to international arbitration. Fishermen and opposition critics charged that Ottawa had sold out the fishing industry in order to smooth relations with France. Premier Brian Peckford led the attack, furman that the province and industry representatives had been excluded from the final deal signed in Paris on Jan. 24. The firestorm led to an emergency debate in the Commons and a rare apology to Peckford from Deputy Prime Minister Don Mazankowski.

The controversial accord resulted from a boundary squabble over fishing rights in the waters surrounding St. Pierre-Miquelon. The tiny archipelago of eight wind-swept islands lies 16 miles south of Newfoundland, but its sovereignty French territory. The dispute began in 1978 when France declared a 200-mile economic zone around the islands. Canada had issued a similar claim for its own coastal waters one year earlier. The

result, overlapping French and Canadian claims in an area of sea south of St. Pierre-Miquelon roughly the size of Nova Scotia.

At the time, Canada imposed a quota of 6,400 tons of fish in the disputed area—and for several years French fishermen staged close to that limit. But in 1984, French trawlers began overfishing the area at an alarming rate, averaging up an estimated 20,000 tons last year. Unable to do more than sue for French catches, Ottawa proposed taking the issue to international



arbitration. France agreed to discuss that proposal, provided that in return Canada would promise French fishermen additional catches between 1986 and 1991 in prime fishing grounds outside the disputed area. The pact outraged Newfoundlanders, but Fisheries Minister Thomas Siddons said that it was a "small price to pay to

have the boundary issue resolved."

During the emergency debate on Jan. 28, Transport Minister John Crosbie, a Newfoundlander, diagnosed opposition claims that the agreement threatens the future of the Atlantic fishing industry. But Crosbie said it was "unacceptable" that the province and the fishing industry were not consulted by Ottawa. In defense, federal officials said that Peckford and industry representatives were aware from previous negotiations how the agreement was likely to be shaped. One earlier draft included a clause that would give France "substantial increases" in allowable catches from northern cod stocks, which Newfoundland particularly values. But Peckford did not learn until a day before the agreement was signed that Canadian trawlers had been in Paris to conclude a deal with France. The premier was infuriated—and accused the federal government of selling out Newfoundland. In an attempt to patch up the quarrel, Mazankowski telephoned Peckford on Wednesday to apologize for the breakdown in communications.

Residents of St. Pierre-Miquelon were equally outraged. St-Pierre Mayor Albert Fen charged that "the regional interests of St-Pierre-Miquelon and Newfoundland have been blatantly ignored by prices that govern us from Ottawa and Paris." St-Pierre-Miquelon fishermen share Newfoundland's concerns that large trawlers from continental France will seriously deplete fish stocks.

In St-John's, Gordon Cummings, president of National Sea Products Ltd., Canada's largest fish processor, warned that overfishing would cripple cod stocks south of Newfoundland. Rather than go to arbitration, which could take four years, Cummings said that Ottawa should have told Paris, "There is a three-mile limit around St-Pierre-Miquelon, and the next offshore trawler into these waters gets to meet a naval vessel."

Federal officials quickly ruled out such action. But Siddons, under fierce attack in the Commons, declared that the results of the next negotiating round with France would be subject to the approval of Atlantic Canada. Last week's display of strong emotions was a sure sign that St-John's will be held to that promise.

—NANCY CLARKS in Ottawa with CATHY WHITE in St. John's and CHRIS WOOD in Halifax

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# Eyewitness at the front

Three weeks after Iranian forces swept across the Shatt al-Arab waterway into Iraq, the two sides remained locked in a bloody stalemate. Despite Iraq's claims of Iraqi advances, Western military analysts said that Iranian soldiers—emboldened within 10 km of Basra, Iraq's second-largest city—had made almost no gains. Last week Maclean's London Bureau Chief Ross Loney traveled with Iranian troops into Iraq. His report:

The Iranian soldiers had just finished their evening prayers when one of their Revolutionary Guard commanders, Mohammed Ali Hosseini, pulled out a wall-sized map of the marshland battlefield east of Basra. "The enemy tried to keep the water level in the marshes so high that we could not invade," said Hosseini, chattering with reporters in an underground bunker a few kilometers from the war front. Then Hosseini described how, in a massive three-week assault that culminated on Jan. 12, the Iranians had shattered Iraq's formidable defenses and forced the Iraqis to retreat to within 10 km of Basra. "We considered them as an area measuring four square miles," he said proudly, "which we turned into a slaughterhouse for Iraqis."

Minutes later the Iranian commanders led us—40 foreign journalists—to basins for a grisly tour of what they said was the evidence of Iraq's defeat. Clearly, however, that was all that the Iranians wanted us to see. To prevent us from learning the locations of Iraq's long-range artillery, the Iranians had smeared mud over the buses' windows, leaving only a small clear patch in the windshield for the driver. They also insisted we not keep the curtains drawn at all times in the war zone.

A few kilometers inside Iranian-held Iraq territory, the buses pulled to the

side of the road. Off in the distance we could hear the constant pounding of heavy artillery and mortar fire.

"Quick, it is not safe to stay here," one of our guides said, waving us forward to a canopy of waiting jeeps and pickup trucks. For several more minutes we drove at breakneck speed down a



*Iranian soldiers: a grisly tour of the battlefield for foreign reporters*

dusty, potholed road before turning south along the ridge of a 10-foot-high dirt embankment. Fortified with concrete-block barriers and as much as 30 yards of barbed wire on either side, the embankment had formed one of the principal Iraqi lines of defense. Now, with the Iraqis pushed back to the western edge of Fish Lake, a man-made channel about 15 miles long and half a mile wide, the embankment marked the forward limit of the Iranian advance. All around us glances of black smoke were rising from the marshes. "It took the Iraqis five years to build this road," one of our guides shouted as Iranian and Iraqi gunners lobbed shells back and forth over our heads. He smiled as he pointed to a thicket of freshly pointed mines at the victorious Iranian troops had erected. They read Dawa With Sad-

dam, denouncing Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, and Death To Israel.

Further south we reached the scene of some of the worst bloodletting of the offensive. In all of the other scenes we visited that day Iranian bulldozers had already buried the corpses to prepare the ground for advancing troops.

But the Iranians had preserved a macabre display of slaughtered Iraqi soldiers for the Western news media, and the stench of rotting flesh hung heavy over the battlefield. Most of the corpses lay hunched and shriveled in a shallow trench along the top of the embankment. There were bodies without legs, legs without torsos, torsos twisted and charred from the blast of exploding shells. As flies buzzed around the bodies, young Iranian Revolutionary Guards, members of the 250,000-man army corps formed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1979, sneezed through Iraqi supply bags and moss knit for scarves. One bearded infantryman pocketed an Iraqi soldier's diary, written in Arabic, then grunted and flashed a V-for-victory sign at a passing reporter.

Along the side of the road we saw the remains of scores of burned-out tanks and armed personnel carriers, many riddled with dents from machine-gun fire. Dozens more lay partly submerged in the swampy terrain surrounding the fortifications, already showing signs of rust. The Iranians who were with us claimed that 500 Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers had been destroyed in the fighting, along with 60 planes and five helicopters. Like many Iranian claims, these numbers were almost certainly exaggerated, military experts said. But it was obvious that the Iraqi Iraq troops had suffered heavy losses while attempting to repel the invaders.

At every stop on the battlefield Ira-

nian troops rushed over to our group to chant victory slogans and show off their newly captured positions. "I am fighting for the dignity of Islam," said Mustafa Haidari, 22, who wore a red headband printed with a slogan that said Nahdhi to Greater Than Allah. Speaking through a translator, Haidari said that he had volunteered for the

arm, said that the Iranians had no quarrel with the Iraqi people, mostly Shiite Muslims like themselves, members of a sect that had broken away from mainstream Islam 13 centuries ago. Added Haidari: "It is in the system that we are fighting. They are unbelievers who are doing nothing for the cause of Islam." Indeed, many of the recruits

on the far side of the fighting zone. About 1,500 Iraqis, many of them barefoot and dressed in torn and blood-stained, not cross-legged in mud rows on the rocky ground chasing "Khomeini is great" and "Saddam is the enemy of Allah"—slogans that brought smiles to the faces of other Iranian captives.

None of the Iranians we met was willing to discuss reports that their success in the field was partly achieved with the use of U.S.-made Hawk antiaircraft missiles. The Reagan administration sent Iraq at least \$50 of the refurbished missiles last year in an apparent effort to encourage better relations with Tehran and to secure the release of U.S. hostages being held by pro-Iranian groups in Beirut. But one of the captured Iraqis, pilot Lt. Lam Ahmad Ali Muhammad Fathi, said that he was on a bombing mission over Iranian-held territory when his MIG 20-m fighter was shot down by a surface-to-air missile. He added that because of Iraq's sophisticated air defenses, Iraqi fighters were unable to strike at Iranian field positions. Instead, they concentrated their attacks on civilian targets, including Kufah, Basra and the Shiite holy city of Qom.

The Iranians were also reluctant to discuss their own losses, but most experts said that the figures far surpassed those of Iraq. According to one Western diplomat in Tehran, the two offensives that Iran launched between Christmas Eve and mid-January, codenamed Karbala-1 and Karbala-2, claimed the lives of 7,000 Iraqis and 17,000 Iranians—a legend told that reflected Iraq's three-to-one advantage in armored vehicles and artillery.

But clearly the battle for the Shatt al-Arab river basin was far from over. Throughout our four-day tour of the war zone we witnessed constant artillery duels, and at night the skies were lit with repeated explosions. All week Hercules C-130 cargo planes ferried back and forth between the air centers of Ahwaz and Tehran, removing the dead and wounded, and bringing in fresh supplies of ammunition and troops. But in spite of the high casualty rate, the Iranians sounded more confident than ever that they were close to victory over Iraq. "Saddam Hussein has assured his friends in the United States that no one would be able to break through their defensive lines," said Mohammed Ali Riza, a spokesman for the Revolutionary Guards. "But the spirit of the Iranian and our Muslim combatants was much greater than the enemy had expected. Soon the world will witness an even greater defeat of Iraq." Even as he spoke, the death toll in the marshlands east of Basra kept rising. □



*Iraqi prisoners, shouting 'Khomeini is great' for smiling Iranian captors*

war in 1981 and had spent three months in training before being sent to the front. Both his brother and a cousin had been killed in the recent offensive, he added. Another soldier, Soltan Huse-

in, said that the Iranians had no quarrel with the Iraqi people, mostly Shiite Muslims like themselves, members of a sect that had broken away from mainstream Islam 13 centuries ago.

Later the Iranian drove us to a prisoner-of-war camp on the outskirts of Ahwaz, an Iranian oil center about 80



Polite, Mohammed Hamadeh (below): a thorny dilemma for Western governments

LEBANON

## Pawns of terror politics

Even by the chaotic standards of Lebanon, where kidnapping has become almost a local industry, the past two weeks have produced a fearful haul of hostages. On Jan. 24 four men disguised as police officers walked into Beirut University College and seized four male professors—three Americans and an Indian. Two days later gunmen kidnapped two unidentified men, believed to be foreigners, and a Hindu nationalist. And last week there was growing concern that Terry Waite, the special envoy of the Archbishop of Canterbury who had previously helped to free hostages from Iran, Libya and Lebanon, may have been taken hostage himself on his latest mission. Waite had not been heard from since he left a West Beirut hotel on Jan. 25. The archbishop, Most Rev Robert Rennie, announced that, according to the three Lebanese leaders responsible for Waite's security, the envoy was safe and negotiating with hostage takers. But at week's end the Lebanese weekly magazine *Al-Shiraa* reported that Waite was being held under house arrest.

Waite's return to Lebanon was an attempt to complicate the business left unfinished when the U.S. Iran-arms-trade scandal broke last November. His intention, apparently, was to persuade the factions called *Amal* (Holy War) to release American Terry Anderson, 39, *National* correspondent for the Associated Press, and Thomas Sutherland, 56, dean of agriculture at the American University. Militia sources in Beirut said last week that

the tall, bearded Waite had been seen in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon. And the Voice of Lebanon radio station in Christian East Beirut reported that Waite had been taken, blindfolded, to four villages in the valley, where he met with American hostages. But according to *Al-Shiraa*, the magazine that exposed the arms-for-freedom sale last November, Waite was seized as security when the kidnappers detained U.S. military preparations in the area.

That was an apparent reference to Washington's decision, announced last week, to send a group of Mediterranean-based warships closer to the Lebanese coast. The move was apparently designed to aid in a possible evacuation of foreigners. With the latest spate of kidnappings raising the number of foreign hostages in Lebanon to at least 26, the state department ordered 1,500 Americans in Lebanon to leave within 30 days and barred all travel there as US gunboats in the Ottoman, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said that Canadians in Lebanon should leave and others should not travel there unless they had a "very strong reason."

But the show of U.S. naval force was also an unmistakable threat. In response, the Islamic *Ahmad* for the Liberation of Palestine, a previously

by unknown terrorist group that claimed to have kidnapped the four professors, threatened to kill them if the United States attacked Lebanon. The group's message to a news agency included a photo of 16-year-old American hostage Robert Pollard—with two submachine guns pointed at his head.

The boy is the current rash of kidnappings in 25-year-old Mohammed Ali Hamadeh. A Lebanese who has lived in West Germany since 1968, Hamadeh was arrested on Jan. 13 at Frankfurt airport carrying several bottles of methylamine, a liquid explosive. Since then, the United States has been trying to extradite him to stand trial for air piracy and the murder of a U.S. navy diver during the 1985 hijacking of a 747 jet. But two weeks ago Beirut gunmen countered by seizing two West German businessmen—Rudolf Carles, 58, and Alfred Schmidt, 47—and threatening to murder them if Hamadeh were extradited.

That left the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl with a thorny dilemma: whether to comply with the U.S. request and put the hostages at risk, or refuse extradition and alienate Bonn's U.S. allies in an attempt to buy time. West German officials asked the Frankfurt high court to validate the U.S. request. They also sent an envoy to Tehran. One option reportedly under consideration by Kohl's cabinet was to try Hamadeh in West Germany on the lesser charge of possession of explosives, then deport him to Lebanon in exchange for the German hostages. A high-placed foreign ministry source noted that Bonn had never previously to negotiate with the kidnappers, including the U.S. army-for-hostages swap with Iran. The liberal newspaper *Die Zeit* said that the United States had "incited itself as a power against terrorism and can hardly be accused if we preferred to save our countrymen at the expense of America's legal claims."

As Bonn officials debated the issue last week, West German authorities arrested Abbas Ali Hamadeh, 28, the suspect's brother. A nationalized West Lebanese, the older Hamadeh was apparently picked up in connection with the kidnappings of the two West German businessmen. A spokesman for the Hamadeh clan denied any link with the abduction. But based on information provided by Abbas, police found 4.5 gallons of volatile methylamine in a field outside the town of Beckingen near the



Waite rescued by Druze bodyguards; Abbas Hamadeh (below) reports of the negotiator becoming a hostage in a credible city

German border with Luxembourg.

The U.S. arms scandal may also have had an impact on Waite's safety. The Anglian envoy has repeatedly denied that he was operating as an agent of a foreign government. But the career release of Americans that he arranged had coincided with U.S. arms deliveries to Iran, suggesting that he had at least been an unwitting cover for Washington's efforts. And last week a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization said that Waite had paid \$2.6 million for the release of David Jacobson last November—money that he said had been raised privately in the United States. Waite had indicated recently that his latest mission might be among his

most serious about Waite, they also tried to ensure that no more hostages would be taken. The state department of the Washington-based Institute on Terrorism and Subnational Conflict. "We have people entirely capable of going into Beirut and making a number of strikes."

Although the Hizbollah is at the top of the U.S. hit list, terrorists in Lebanon are not an exclusive domain. The country harbors some 32 terrorist organizations, and, according to U.S. and French intelligence sources, many freelance kidnappers have emerged as well. Those gangs kidnap foreigners on speculation, then sell them to the highest bidder among the extremist groups. They have helped to create a virtual open season on foreigners, a rise of affairs that has been heightened by the Hamadeh extradition case. The next move in the legal proceedings will be to sue the West German, and both the Americans and the Lebanese kidnappers will be watching closely. They will also be watching the fate of Terry Waite, the envoy who tried to involve reason and compassion in a land where the only compulsion law is that of the gun.

Mosten terrorist group in Lebanon. "We know where to find the Hizbollah," said Neil Livingston, president of the Washington-based Institute on Terrorism and Subnational Conflict. "We have people entirely capable of going into Beirut and making a number of strikes."

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—BOB LENTZ with WILLIAM LAWTHREE in Washington, ANNA TORPETER in Bonn, FULLY WITNESS in London and REGIS ANDERSON in Paris



ago. U.S. officials told reporters that they were considering military action against terrorists in Lebanon if any American hostages were killed. And last week the United States moved a carrier group, led by the nuclear-powered *Nimitz*, closer to Lebanon. The likely targets of an American attack would be the Hizbollah, a pro-Iranian party that is the largest Shiite

## A new call for free trade

Just hours before he delivered a speech widely hailed as the most important of his political career, President Ronald Reagan took a few moments last week to telephone another political leader currently embroiled in political scandal—Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in a call to Mulroney's hotel room in Ottawa, Canada's capital, where he was on an official visit. Reagan told the Prime Minister that a message of support for the current U.S.-Canada free trade talks had survived the turbulent re-draftings of the state of the union address. But Reagan quickly followed his 20-word free trade promise with other trade proposals that could leave Canada still, some U.S. observers said that they were encouraged by Reagan's first public statement in 10 months about the controversial negotiations. And Robert Murray, director of international trade for the Washington-based National Association of Manufacturers "It establishes the trade talks as a national priority in the way nothing else could."

The reassurances to Mulroney were of little interest to most members of Congress who gathered to hear Reagan last week. The state of the union speech was only Reagan's second major appearance since the Iranian arms crisis broke last fall and his first since his surprise election last month. His polished performance during a 30-minute address quelled rumors that Reagan's health was failing. But the lack of substance and detail in the speech created new frustrations. "There wasn't anything in it," even his senior Reagan adviser said. "They have finally achieved the content-free presidency. It doesn't hurt."

Political observers anticipated many of the rumors that Reagan skirted. He dealt with the Iran affair at the outset, he is not dragging out the ongoing a full confession by failing the scandal his "one major regret." Then,

to lead applause from Republicans and scattered jeers from Democrats, the President called for support for the U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua and more funds for the military. As well, he promised reforms of welfare and health insurance programs and a re-



Best House speaker Wright applauds Reagan, a 20-word promise of action

duction of the budget deficit, which has soared to about \$225 billion from \$15 billion during his time in office.

But Reagan did indicate a strong shift in trade policy. The new 100th Congress is controlled in both the Senate and House of Representatives by the Democratic party, which has made protectionist trade policies a top priority. In his address, Reagan expressed a willingness to work with Congress on a new trade bill. Declared Reagan, "We are always willing to be trade partners, but not trade passers." In an economic report to Congress last week, the


Reagan administration adopted a mild tone compared to the protectionist schemes currently floating around Capitol Hill. But it did propose greatly expanding the power of the President to retaliate against other nations whose trade actions were deemed to be unfair. According to an aide traveling with Mulroney in Ottawa, Reagan's mention of the Canadian trade talks was the direct result of Vice-President George Bush's brief trip to Ottawa late last month. Both the visit and the reference, he added, were fashioned to eliminate "the perception of a problem" by some Canadians.

While few said that they believed Reagan would now become as active as Mulroney in the talks, many experts said that the President's remarks would have impact. And Michael Aho, the director of the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations. "The President may not even know what is in the agreement at the end of the day. But we need a higher profile for the talks to energize the bureaucracy and the private sector."

But others warned that making the talks a major issue in the United States could backfire. In two successive surveys of 1,704 Americans, Washington pollster Matthew Greenwald found that about 82 percent of those polled believed that the trade deficit had cut employment in their country. About two-thirds of respondents still favored free trade with Canada. However, Greenwald said that many of those interviewed had mistakenly believed that the United States was running a trade surplus with Canada. In fact, the United States has a merchandise trade deficit of \$638 billion for the first three quarters of 1981 with its largest trading partner. Regardless of the fact, he said, could rapidly undermine U.S. public support for any agreement. If Greenwald is correct, negotiators could face yet another hurdle in their attempts to forge a trade pact before the October deadline set by Congress.

—LAIN KERRIN in Washington with  
MICHAEL ROSE in Ottawa

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## Prescription for democratic change

The paper is yellow with age, but after two centuries the Black-Jack script remains strong and distinct. The original handwritten copy of the Constitution of the United States, on view in the marble rotunda of Washington's National Archives building, is protected like a sacred relic under reinforced glass in a heavy bronze frame. Two security guards stand watch. Despite such precautions, last October a hammer-wielding man slightly damaged the document's protective glass cover. Now, as Americans celebrate their constitution's bi-centennial year, many are also debating proposed revisions that some critics regard as being tantamount to an attack with a blunt instrument. Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum, a leader of the reformer movement on the constitutional system, said that some of her Kansas constituents "view it as almost treason to be a member of this committee."

Although committee co-chairman Lloyd Cutler, a former White House counsel, described the proposals as "modest," some recommendations would move the United States toward a parliamentary system of federal government akin to Canada's. Instead of the strict separation of the executive and legislative functions prescribed in the 1787 constitution as an essential safeguard of democracy, some proposed changes would blur the distinction between the President, his cabinet and agencies on one side and the Senate and House of Representatives on the other. The committee said in a January report that the separation of powers, while it has served to prevent tyranny and the abuse of office, "has done so by encouraging confrontation, indecision and deadlock, and by diffusing accountability for the results."

Organized five years ago as a national study group composed of about 300 politicians and analysts under Cutler, former treasury secretary Douglas Dillon and, later, Kassebaum, the committee called for closer collaboration between Congress and the presidency in making laws and treaties. While it stopped short of suggesting a full parliamentary system—with the head of government and the cabinet serving as members of the legislature and accountable to it—the committee report said that members of Congress should be allowed to serve in the cabinet and other executive agencies.

in making laws and treaties. While it stopped short of suggesting a full parliamentary system—with the head of government and the cabinet serving as members of the legislature and accountable to it—the committee report said that members of Congress should be allowed to serve in the cabinet and other executive agencies.

serving in the cabinet as "way too far out." But Cutler said that the committee's main goal was "to get people thinking this year" about reform. Congress is expected to open hearings later this year. But while constitutional law has been altered by political practice and judicial interpretation, changing the basic provisions of a docu-



Constitution under glass, in the bi-centennial year, moves to ease controversies in government.

In a key recommendation, the group advocated diffusion of the Senate's constitutional power to block the ratification of foreign treaties—a long-standing source of tension to Canada and other governments. By withholding the requisite two-thirds majority vote consenting to a treaty, the Senate in recent years has aborted the ratification of such agreements as the 1978 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union and a pact with Canada the same year to set ocean boundaries and govern fisheries on the West Coast.

Any agreement in current trade talks with Canada will need the approval of at least 66 of the 100 U.S. senators to take effect. Treaty ratification, said the reform committee, should either be reduced to approval by 60 percent of the Senate or by majority of both houses of Congress.

Opposition to parts of the reform group's report came swiftly—and even from within. Kassebaum, for one, said that the idea of Congress members

assert that is widely believed as a periodic trackside has never been easy.

Since the 85 frames of the constitution hammered out the original seven articles between May 15 and Sept. 17, 1787, and added the first 10 amendments that form the Bill of Rights four years later, there have been only 16 formal amendments. The last to require the necessary approval of two-thirds of both houses of Congress and three-quarters of the state governments was a 1971 law lowering the voting age to 18 in 21. Said Dillon: "Nothing will happen very quickly."

Still, noting that the 1787 constitution was devised to repair the inadequacies of the first basic law of the United States—the Articles of Confederation, scrapped 19 years earlier—the reform committee's report concluded: "The best way to honor the framers of the constitution during this bi-centennial era is to follow their example."

—WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington





Philippine leader Corason: a military coup attempt on the eve of a constitutional vote

#### PHILIPPINES

## Divisions in the ranks

**I**t was the third and most serious revolt against Philippine President Corason Aquino's 11-month-old government. In a desperate attempt to stop the Feb. 2 vote on a new constitution, 400 soldiers loyal to deposed president Ferdinand Marcos staged raids last week against four military camps and three television stations around Manila. Government forces quickly suppressed the coup attempt, killing one rebel soldier and wounding 40 others. Then, a standoff developed when about 100 rebel soldiers barricaded themselves inside the privately owned Channel 7 compound and refused to surrender. Armed forces chief Gen Fidel Ramos negotiated with military leader Col. Oscar Candia for a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The rebels gave up even though their demand for amnesty was not met and Aquino had vowed punishment. "There is a time for reconciliation and a time for justice and retribution," she said. "That time has come."

The completion of the Channel 7 complex ended after 41 hours of tense negotiations. But the rebels' unconditional surrender came only after a stormy midnight meeting during which Ramos vowed to prosecute fewer than 100 middle-ranking officers who

threatened to resign if he used force to crush the revolt. In accepting their demand, Ramos disobeyed Aquino's order to sternly discipline the coup. At week's end, Defense Minister Rafael Ilino said that the mutineers would be tried in open court-martial proceedings. Ilino said that Aquino's authority had not been undermined by Ramos's disobedience, and he denied reports of a deep rift within the 200,000-man armed forces. But others disagreed. Said one officer: "Ramos knocked under. He did not want to have a civil war on his hands."

Indeed, last week's coup attempt signaled growing military discontent with Aquino's handling of an 18-year Communist insurgency. Last November Ramos firmly backed Aquino against an alleged coup plot that led to the dismissal of defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile. But according to Western analysts, Ramos lost the support of hard-line factions within the military when he endorsed peace negotiations and a 90-day ceasefire with Communist rebels last December. "If there is one thing the military is united over," said a diplomat in Manila, "it is its opposition to the Communists."

For Aquino, the shattered coup was the latest rebuff by opponents to de-

stabilize her government before this week's plebiscite on a new constitution. On Jan. 22, Communist negotiators suspended peace talks after government soldiers killed 18 farmers marching on the Malacañang presidential palace to demand land reform. Last week Aquino avoided a repeat of the bloodbath when she withdrew troops around the palace and sent members of her cabinet to talk to leaders of another protest march. Still, at week's end, the Communist National Democratic Front declared a formal halt to the talks as a result of the Malacañang massacre.

The coup fitters were aggravated when Marcos and his wife, Imelda, apparently attempted to return to the Philippines from exile in Hawaii. State department officials foiled the plan when they reminded Marcos that a return to his homeland would violate the terms of his political asylum. The officials said that they did not know whether Marcos was involved in the revolt. But days before the planned trip, Ilino was seen in Manila as one of many shopping agents—this time to purchase \$2,000 worth of military fatigue and combat boots.

Still, many Western diplomats say that Marcos is not so much a danger to Aquino as one of many shopping agents to act against her. "The Aquino government is paranoid about him, and certainly he is a nuisance," said one diplomat. "But the real danger is from the forces his removal from office unleashed." Apparently attracted by the latest coup attempt, last last week Aquino flew to the southern city of Davao where she campaigned for the new charter and explained her changing approach to politics. "Many have said I have been soft, and people have taken advantage of that," she said. "They will have to deal with this time." But despite her new get-tough policy, one Philippine army officer predicted more attempts to overthrow the government. "The unrest within the country is released within the military," he said. "I am afraid it is going to be a struggle for survival from north to south."

—ANDREW BILBO with LEO STEINMAN in Manila

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# Down but not out at IBM

Millions of people buddled around television sets to catch the climax of the American football season, the Super Bowl. But not all the attentive viewers were following the action on the field. Hundreds of computer-industry specialists sat through last week's broadcast in hopes of seeing a different kind of kick-off—an advertisement from embattled International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) unveiling its long-awaited improved version of the original personal computer, the IBM PC. Many analysts had expected that the company would unveil Apple Computer Inc.'s successful launch of its Macintosh PC line in TV ads during the 1984 Super Bowl. And IBM had, indeed, booked seven 30-second spots at \$500,000 each. But computer fans were disappointed—the advertised only its existing product line. Since then the Armonk, N.Y.-based computer giant, fighting to hold its dominant position in the multibillion-dollar worldwide computer business, has refused to say when it will launch the new PC.

IBM partly satisfied the industry's curiosity about its new technology last week when it introduced its most powerful mainframe computer yet. IBM built its reputation on mainframe models used by universities and major companies among others, and mainframes still account for roughly 25 per cent of the company's total revenue. But many analysts say that IBM now needs to bring out a revolutionary new personal computer if it hopes to stop its slide in overall earnings.

On Jan. 20 the company released one of the most disappointing earnings reports in its history. Profits for 1980

declined to \$4.4 billion from \$5.8 billion in 1979—the first time since 1929 that IBM had suffered a profit loss for two years in a row. Toronto-based IBM Canada Ltd. has not yet released its 1980 results, but company officials say that the performance will parallel that of the parent company. Companies that copy IBM's technology to produce so-called IBM clones, which are cheaper but compatible in function to the IBM PC, have cut deeply into the firm's earnings. And such innovative companies as Cupertino, Calif.-based Apple Computer Inc. and Compaq Computer Corp. of Houston, Tex., have eroded IBM's historical dominance.

Profits in the computer industry as a whole have slumped since the early 1980s, when declining capital expenditures reduced demand for new computers to growth rates of about five per cent annually in 1980 and 1981, compared to a peak of 35 per cent in 1978, analysts said. That IBM could propel the



Computer assembly line. Scudley (below left) (right) blue-chip status, slumping profits and cheaper clones.

part because IBM built its original PC with generic components that other companies could also study, purchase, assemble and sell as PCs for less money. But Norman DeWitt, an analyst at the San Jose, Calif.-based market research firm Dataquest Inc., says that new PC models will likely contain technology and hardware developed and patented by IBM to prevent cloning and will meet competing prices for a quality PC at about \$1,500.

IBM chairman John Akers blamed his company's poor 1980 performance in part as "sluggish capital spending in North America." But more to the point, he said, IBM had simply lost touch with changes in computer use and had failed to meet lower prices offered by its competitors. Akers criticized the new needs of traditional mainframe customers. As well, analysts said that corporate customers are increasingly using powerful smaller computers, and personal computers

and clones, instead of the more costly mainframe units. Together, classes and other makes that are compatible with IBM—they can use IBM programs and communicate with IBM PCs—have gained 58 per cent of the IBM and IBM-compatible personal computer market away from IBM since it introduced its PC in 1981. One company to follow that trend was Toronto-based Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. The firm's investment manager expert, Hugh Christie, estimated that he saved Sun Life about \$100,000 over the past three years by purchasing 75 Canadian-assembled clones from Advanced-Interface Electronics Inc. of Markham, Ont., instead of IBM.

While it kept the wraps on its new PC, IBM still showed that it is the leading force in the industry when it introduced its powerful new Model 68000 mainframe computer last week. Priced at \$15.4 million, it can deliver 60 per cent more power than IBM's previous top-of-the-line model. And any model from IBM's

mainframe or PC—can expect to attract considerable attention in the marketplace. Said Andrew Tilles, director of market analysis at Ernst & Young Corp. in Toronto, a market research firm: "There is a pent-up demand for new IBM products in this industry."

That new PC model in the works would use a revolutionary silicon microchip known as the 286, developed by Intel Corp. of Santa Clara, Calif., which was introduced in October, 1985. Systems with the 286 have the capability of running software at two to three times the speed of any existing personal computer chip and can perform two entirely different tasks at the same time. The chip will enable disk-top personal computers to handle even sophisticated engineering for the first time.

But for all the industry excitement over what IBM has in its laboratories, analysts say that there is still a growing feeling that the company is losing its technological edge. Indeed, last

September Corgap, Apple broke the tradition of following IBM's lead and pulled ahead when it unveiled the first 286-based personal computer. Apple has also made gains against IBM by marketing unique PC innovations, including disk-top publishing. An enhanced version of Apple's Macintosh PC, called the Macintosh Plus, lets users create pages of text and graphics, then print a high-quality document. The Toronto investment firm of McLeod Young Wels Ltd. has bought about \$200,000 worth of Macintosh since October, 1985, for publishing and other advanced accounting work. Said company vice-chairman Michael Scott: "We take our Macs into meetings to draw up company prospectuses." As a result of such moves, Apple's profits in 1986 grew 251 per cent to \$295.5 million, compared with a decline for IBM of 26.9 per cent.

Like Corgap, Apple is also expected to beat IBM to the introduction of a powerful second-generation personal computer. Apple's new computer, rumored to be called the Open Mac, capable of performing complicated tasks such as advanced design work, could be announced as early as March 2 at the company's special exhibit at Universal Studios, outside of Los Angeles. Still, Apple vice-president Jean-Louis Gasse said that IBM and other companies will soon adopt the easy-to-use features that have made Macintosh unique. With that threat in mind, Apple chairman John Scudley last week unveiled a new line of IBM-compatible hardware and software, including the AppleTalk PC Card, a circuit board that allows Macintoshes to link with IBM PCs and mainframes. Scudley has reversed a near-year-Apple tradition of positioning the company as a complete alternative to IBM. Said David Ross, president of Apple Canada Ltd.: "We realize we are part of an office solution." But he added, "We are not the office solution."

But analysts and industry leaders see that it will take more than new machines to ensure future profitability. Indeed, to slow profit losses, IBM will continue a cost-cutting program in 1987 that saved the company \$2.3 billion last year. And the uncertainty now surrounding the company was underlined in the U.S. business broadly. For example, in the magazine's annual list of "most advanced companies," IBM fell from the top spot last year to seventh place. The Super Bowl has come and gone, but the industry is still looking to see what IBM is planning to do to regain its place at the top.



industry into another round of growth with a new generation of computers. But the same analysts also said that IBM intends to protect any advances it makes by building in many unique features. Initiatives have proliferated in

cluded IBM sales staff for failing to monitor the new needs of traditional mainframe customers. As well, analysts said that corporate customers are increasingly using powerful smaller computers, and personal computers



—ANN MALKINER in Toronto with DAVID LEVINSKY in New York and BARBARA WALDE ROSE in Palo Alto, Calif.



Traders at the NYSE. Gubrunth (below): record gains and an "outlet of liquidity"

## Bull market stampede

An excited shout of "Two thousand, we have two thousand!" echoed through the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on Jan. 8 when the Dow Jones industrial average rose to the mythical 2,000 mark for the first time since 1929. At the time, many economists and stock-market analysts dismissed the breakthrough as simply a fleeting moment of frenzied trading, spurred on by falling interest rates and the rapidly depreciating U.S. dollar. But since the beginning of January, with the exception of a few dips—including the Dow's spectacular drop of 115 points in 71 minutes on Jan. 28—the buying spree has raged on. As a result, the Dow, a barometer of U.S. industrial health, has spiralled through a succession of 34 record highs.

The market's robust performance, some analysts say, is a clear indication that investors believe that the U.S. economy will grow for the fifth consecutive year, despite the country's massive \$3-billion domestic deficit and a foreign-trade imbalance estimated at \$106 billion for 1986. Still, although some stockbrokers had predicted healthy market activity in 1987, others, including celebrated economist John Kenneth Galbraith, drew ominous parallels to the great stock-market crash of 1929. The stock, he argued, was growing at its own momentum and no longer represented the true value of the companies trading on it. A major collapse is in-

evitable as the market returns to reality, he said.

Still, shareholder optimism is the opening wedge of 1987 has not been restricted to the stock. Almost every major market in the industrial world has ranged to record volumes in the past month. But North American markets jumped ahead of all others as investors shifted their focus away from Europe to New York and Toronto. Indeed, while the NYSE was recording its own series of gains, the Toronto Stock Exchange's composite 300 index of leading industrial stocks, last summer, marched to 11 record highs of its own in January—climbing to a lofty 2,554.25 last week, an all-time high, from 2,066.18 in Jan. 8.

The so-called bull market continued overseas and uncertainty over a looming international tariff war between the United States and the European Economic Community and a volatile world currency market. During January the dollar hit a 60-year low against the German mark and an all-time record low against the Japanese yen. And as the dollar has fallen over the past year, vast amounts of increasingly valuable foreign cash

have flowed into North American exchanges. Now, with the dollar falling more rapidly against the yen and the mark, analysts expect to see even more offshore investment.

Lower interest rates in the United States and Canada have also invigorated the market by making stocks increasingly more attractive as an investment than low-yielding bonds. Interest rates have been slowly declining in both countries over the past six months, although Canada's short-term lending rate is still roughly 1% percentage points higher than U.S. rates. Still, affluence investors, particularly the Japanese and the Germans, can find higher interest rates in Canada and the United States than in their own countries. But many are no longer contented with the decline rates and have turned instead to the stock markets. Said Clifford Zsigmond, a market strategist with New York-based Prudential-Bache Securities: "There's an ocean of liquidity [cash] out there."

In Canada, the TSE has also been responding to signs that the Canadian economy will continue to grow. Two weeks ago the Bank of Canada reduced the interest rate on money (it lends to the financial community) to below eight per cent for the first time in almost 18 years when its short-term rates fell to 7.54 per cent. And the trend continued last week when the central bank again lowered its rate, to a 13-year low of 7.40 per cent. Some economists said that the lower rates will spur economic growth as the cheaper money flows into new projects.

Many analysts now expect the bull market to stampede well into 1987, but none are predicting that North American economic growth will slow faster than year and put a drag on both the rise and stock. Galbraith and other economists say that if the bull market's momentum slows, the current euphoria in the Dow will turn to despair as millions of investors try to escape. If that happens, current record gains may become future record losses.



Theresa Terhorst is in Toronto with LARRY BLAKE in New York.

## Return of the low rates

They had been waiting for four years and, like many young couples, they felt that it was time to buy their own home. "We decided to take advantage of low interest rates," Calgary legal secretary Bonnie Thompson, 26, said last week as she and her husband, Dennis, 27, a laboratory technician, inspected their new purchase—a five-bedroom bungalow with a double garage for \$62,500. With lenders slashing interest rates to their lowest

mortgages at less than 10 per cent at times during the past 18 months, Bon and Dennis' Trust's search efforts across the country were flooded with inquiries when it announced its exclusive 75-per-cent mortgage, a quarter of a per cent lower than the closest rival. And business remained brisk throughout the week as other institutional lenders refused to match the rate.

Throughout most of 1986, mortgage rates fluctuated between 9.75 per cent

dollar on world money markets over the past year or more. The Bank of Canada, freed from having to keep up the value of the currency through high interest rates, was able to reduce the cost of money it lends to the financial community. The leading institutions, in turn, passed on at least part of that saving to consumers in lower interest rates for all forms of loans, and Vancouver. In the ensuing competition to lend out cheaper money, mortgage rates went down.

The savings on a five, 60-year mortgage can be dramatic. Thomas Katerman, a Financial Trust's residential mortgage manager for Ontario and Quebec, said that monthly payments on a six-month, \$100,000 mortgage at 7.5 per cent, amortized over 25 years, would be \$703.56. A homeowner who chooses to lock in the same mortgage for five years would pay 10.5 per cent, which would translate into monthly payments of \$928.23. Still, most first-time home buyers have shied away from the six-month mortgage and the risk of getting caught in a new round of interest-rate increases. Instead, they are opting for the availability of terms ranging from three to five years.

While the lenders battle for customers, homebuyers consider their options. Alan Geller, a 32-year-old parts manager with a Thos to occupy or maintenance firm, watched the housing market for more than a year while being at home and saving for a down payment. In mid-January, after researching the market for two months, he put in an offer on a two-story three-bedroom town house in Ajax, 35 km east of Toronto. For his part, pilot John Henderson, 29, took out a six-month mortgage at 7.5 per cent in early January to buy a \$200,000 three-story Victorian-style house in central Toronto. But now he is re negotiating for an eight-per-cent rate, which "would mean we have to \$100 per month." "It's pretty interest-rate sensitive," he said. "It makes a big difference to us." It is a key of volatile mortgage rates, that is a significant challenge by homeowners across the country.

—SPARLEY JENNISON AND JOHN HOSWORTH in Calgary



Dennis and Bonnie Thompson are competing among mortgage companies to land up cheaper money.

point in years, the couple, who are already planning to renovate, had plenty of options to choose from for their mortgage. After shopping around, the Thompsons settled last December on a five-year package at 9.5 per cent from Royal Trust Corp. But they could have done better if they had waited until last week, when Financial Trusts Capital Inc. of Toronto undercut every other major lender in the country by offering a six-month mortgage at 7.5 per cent. "Buy time!" said Financial Trust vice-president Charles Gordon. "It's hard to tell where mortgage rates are headed."

Financial Trust's announcement took the entire industry by surprise. The last time mortgage rates were at 7.5 per cent was in June, 1965. Many homeowners still wonder when they remember August, 1981, when rates rose to 20.34 per cent. Rates have decreased dramatically since, with some lenders offering short-term

for one-year mortgages at 11.50 per cent for those years. But last May the six-month rate dipped to 9.0 per cent and stayed there until the end of the year. And with mortgage rates relatively low and stable compared to those in recent years, lenders had sold and sales of almost 300,000 homes across Canada last year, up 25 per cent from the 232,000 sold in 1985. The value of the homes sold rose 19 per cent to \$115.4 million last year from \$99.5 million in 1985.

Last month Toronto-based Royal Trust led a new round of interest cuts (on Jan. 10 the company lowered its six-month rate to 8.5 per cent, then last week the company cut it again to 7.5 per cent. Other trust companies and most of the major banks that offer similar mortgages quickly followed suit. Richard Wallace, president, Royal Trust's vice-president, treasury, said that the lower rates are one result of the growing strength of the Canadian

# High dives into a deep money pool

By Peter C. Newman

Tom Harkin, the Ottawa minister in charge of rendering financial institutions, recently proposed that Canada's Big Five chartered banks be given the right not only to raise money but to actually to prove it, by removing existing limits to their already-rampant growth. Meanwhile, the disappearance over the past 18 months of six other banks that once provided competition has shifted the emphasis to the five major entrepreneurial money pools still left in the country: Hal Jackman's National Victoria and Grey operation in Toronto; the Belberrys First City group with past office in Vancouver; Gerry Pomeroy's burgeoning Financial Trustco in Calgary; Central Trust in Toronto; and, fastest-growing of them all, Central Capital Corp. of Halifax.

Last week the Central conglomerate—controlled by Reuben Cohen of Moncton and Leonard Ellis of Montreal—touted its 1988 results, showing a 220-per-cent jump in net income. Shareholders' equity having ballooned to \$390 million from \$67 million since June 30. Assets of the relatively unknown corporation now total \$4.3 billion, up 47 per cent from 1985.

Central Trust, which remains the group's main operating arm, accounted for a 35-per-cent profit increase. An amalgamation of Eastern Canada Savings and Loan, and Nova Scotia, Crown and Federal trusts, it is now one of Canada's largest trust companies, with 98 branches in place and another 30 being planned.

Central Capital (which owns 96 per cent of a complicated web of 17 companies that includes an aviation outfit, a plant at Stokerville, N.B. (Baker Inc.), an Atlanta insurance firm (LifeSource) and a mid-Canada energy distribution outfit (Inter-City Gas in Winnipeg). The portfolio was significantly enlarged in 1988 with the purchase of \$300 million worth of the Centennial Bank's lending operations, which include seven Air Canada jets. During the year the acquisition of \$200 Brevinmont and the Mortgage Insurance Co. of Canada was also successfully negotiated.

Reuben Cohen and Ellis are representing most of the companies fighting the Nova Scotia establishment over control of the relatively minor Nova Scotia Savings & Loan Co. of Halifax,

the exponential growth of Central's stable of companies has been due mainly to the efforts of a self-effacing former telephone company executive named Stuart Robertson. A native of Shubenacadie, N.S., Robertson spent 25 years with Maritime Telegraph and Telephone, the last decade as the tightly regulated company's president. "I really stayed far too long at Maritime Bell," the 55-year-old Robertson told me recently. "and I certainly



Robertson: a far cry from poor results

wasn't going to stay still [I was 65]."

A lawyer by profession and deal-maker by nature, Robertson believes in all the latest buzz words: "There is a sort of gestalt effect in what we're putting together," he said. "The sum is much greater than the addition of the elements that make it up." He is particularly proud of his merchant banking operation, since put together by Peter Cole, who now heads Central's Toronto office.

Central recently hired Earl Beder-

man, formerly chief economist for Canada Permanent, Bederman now manages Central's \$900-million portfolio, using some highly innovative strategies.

One of those techniques is "passive" fund management, which means having a stock portfolio that parallels the whole market and moves with it. "At the other extreme," Bederman explained, "you've got active management, which implies you should apply judgment in the extreme. That's like saying, 'I have extensive forecasting skills that allow me to identify undervalued securities in the market, based on my superior understanding of everything from what the President of the United States is thinking to the movement of anchovies off the coast of Peru—and not only that, I'm the only person who got this morning's copy of the Globe and The Wall Street Journal!'"

Bederman uses an in-screen analogy to explain that managing such a portfolio doesn't mean "being just passive, plain vanilla—but using the whole Black-Scholes array of variations" in terms of managing individual fund assets. Whatever that means, it seems to be working, and Robertson is increasingly proud of his prestige. He recognizes almost no limits to his company's growth. "While the future looks like it's not going to be dominated by one-stop shopping entirely," he admits, "there are going to be unlimited opportunities for niche entrepreneurial financial services like ours."

In a way, Robertson's dark success—be joined Central only 36 months ago—has created his largest worry that an outside raider will try to grab the company away from him. "We've got more suitors than I can handle," he confided. "People are always asking me if I have my golden parachute ready. At a board meeting I was at, a note was passed to me stating as a fact that we were about to be taken over by Victoria and Grey. He [I thought for a minute and said to the fellow who brought me the rumor, 'I don't give a damn, because I'm leaving for Rome tomorrow to be the next Pope.' I think he got the message.... This company is not for sale, because for Reuben Cohen, coming is something of a love affair, and with Leonard Ellis, it's nostalgia. I've seen Reuben's eyes fill with tears when he reminisces about some of the things we're planning to do."



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The Soviet national team playing Team Canada in the 1984 Canada Cup in a festival of culture and sport

## SPORTS

# A multimillion-dollar rendezvous

It began quite innocently. Thinking about two years to his role as host of the 1983 National Hockey League all-star game, Quebec Nordiques president Marcel Aubut decided to do "something different, something special." Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and President Ronald Reagan had just concluded their 1986 Sharm-el-Sheikh Summit in Quebec City. And there were rumors around town that an international commercial tribunal might be established in one of North America's oldest cities, making it something akin to a New-World Geneva, the site of major treaty signings. In that heady atmosphere, Aubut began thinking of the all-star game as "an international event combining sport and culture." Next week Rendez-Vous 87, the result of Aubut's dream—and two years of globe-trotting, cajoling and organizing—will unfold again and outside the hazy arena walls surrounding the old Quebec capital.

Traditionally, the NHL responds to its seemingly interminable schedule for two days in February as its all-star players stage a game to raise money for the players' pension fund. But this year's all-star will be part of a wedding (multimillion-dollar cultural festival highlighted by a two-game meeting (Feb. 11

and 13) between the league's all-stars and the Soviet national team. Rendez-Vous 87 has evolved into an extravaganza, bringing together some of the world's top names in business, fashion, cuisine, music and sport. Among those sharing the spotlight, Chrysler chairman Lee Iacocca, fashion designer Pierre Cardin, Canadiana, U.S. and Soviet chiefs, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Gordon Lightfoot, U.S. rock band Chicago, Canada's Jean-Jacques Lussier (Golden Tiger), and the U.S.S.R.'s Anatoliy Andropov and Soviet President Andrei Gorbachev are expected to appear—via videotaped messages. Said Aubut: "It is a festival for the people who prefer sport to culture, and for those who prefer culture to sport."

Indeed, for hockey fans there will be the musical of an Montreal Canadiens All-Star game, executive director of the NHL Players' Association, "There are three hockey powers in the world: the NHL, Canada and the Soviet Union. Any two, two of them meet, there is going to be a lot of interest." That interest was heightened when the league decided to allow fans to select its members of the all-star team. Predictably, there were aberrations such as their choosing Pittsburgh Penguins Mario Lemieux at centre ahead of

Wayne Gretzky, the league's highest scorer and arguably the world's best player. And the preliminary 27-man roster excluded the league's fourth-leading scorer, Minnesota North Star Dino Ciccarelli. Explained Cliff Fletcher, one of eight NHL general managers who with all-star and Montreal Canadiens coach Jean Perron selected the rest of the team: "We did not necessarily want an all-star team. We wanted a team with the right chemistry."

The selection of the NHL's team typefied the problems that at times threatened Aubut's dream: To make it work, he first had to convince the league to accept three radical proposals. Aubut, a 30-year-old lawyer, wanted to suspend the all-star game format, create a five-day break in the NHL schedule and play the Soviets. Said Aubut: "When I went to [NHL president John] Ziegler with my conditions, he asked me, 'Are you serious?' I said that I was. He said that he would support my proposal if I could convince my colleagues." After private meetings with all members of the league's board of governors, Aubut told his plan at their annual meeting in February, 1986. Said Aubut: "I knew the result before I went in. There were four abstentions—because of personal feelings about the Soviets—and no votes op-

posed. Then I said to myself, 'Well, now I have to do it.'"

Aubut formed a nonprofit corporation which eventually employed 130 people. He signed seven major corporate sponsors—Imperial Oil Ltd., Corning Optical Inc., Greyhound Canada Ltd., Coca-Cola Ltd., Air Canada, Bell Canada and the Desjardins Group Populaire's Movement—which contributed \$6.1 million in cash, goods and services. Aubut, who received the Order of Canada last year, negotiated a \$1-million grant from Ottawa. The province added \$1.5 million, and Quebec City contributed \$390,000. Charities will receive any profits.

Still, Aubut's vision had critics. Some claim that the festival is impossible to all but a favoured few. Said Aubut, responding to the criticism: "We have something for everyone, rich and poor. We are creating a meeting of these major cultures with a theme of peace, it is a festival of sport and art. And the publicity for Quebec and the economic benefits in tourism alone will go on." Indeed, the U.S. TV show *Good Morning America* will broadcast a daily segment from Quebec City, and 30 journalists, including TV crews from West Germany and Japan, will cover the event.

Among Aubut's challenges, getting the Soviet national team to play was one of the easiest. Kasper and Engstrom, who played 1983's opening ceremony at the World Figure Skating Championships in Moscow in April. One subsequent meeting sealed the agreement. Said Engstrom: "The first time we made a deal with them in 1972, the contract was to play one game. This time, the whole thing was on a page and a half."

Negotiations with Soviet fashion designers, chefs and artists reconstituted two Moscow trips for Aubut. And the Soviet businessmen proved easier to deal with than the agents and agents on the West. Said Aubut: "Some of the demands were unusual. The chefs and designers all wanted to prepare the main fish as have their food at the top of the list. It was incredible."

And the least of the demands came from the all-stars. Last December Engstrom threatened to pull the NHL players out of the games if the league's telecast—for players' families and friends, and team and league officials—were not approved. Engstrom commanded—and re-

ceived—200 seats for each game in the 15,399-seat Colisée. All the tickets, 125 of them box seats, are in the first 22 rows. The 16,500 Nordiques season-ticket holders were given priority, leaving only 500 tickets for each game, priced between \$14 and \$40. For sale to the general public, that is, to modify the players' association's demands many Nordiques subscribers were persuaded to give up their seats.

Once under way, the Rendez-Vous activities will merely supply the all-star festival and offer various Quebec Winter Carnival (Feb. 5-15). Among the added diversions will be the opening variety show on Feb. 8, featuring Quebec singers Robert Charlebois and Ginette Reno, Julian Clary and Elaine Dubois of France, the Red Army Choir,

Gulls on Feb. 16 hosted by Canadian-born TV star Alan Thicke, the program—which the CBC will televise later this month—includes Gordon Lightfoot, Ginette Reno, the Rubini dancers, Canadian composer David Foster and the Red Army Choir. Earlier in the day, 2,500 businessmen will sit down to their \$100-a-plate lunch and listen to Lee Iacocca. The following day, before the first hockey game, Milla Mulroney—expected to be wearing a Cardin original—will host an invitation-only brunch, featuring a 50-minute retrospective of Pierre Cardin's creations. The public, for \$20, may view the show in the afternoon.

And then, on Feb. 12, an international fashion show will feature the spring and summer designs of Que-



Aubut: Two years of cajoling, organizing and planning for "something special"

bec's Jean-Claude Potvin, Toronto's Betty Ebers, Italy's Enzo Angeli and France's Jean-Paul Gaultier, among others. That night, while the rock bands perform at the Colisée, a parade of 10,000 men will wind through the city. The hockey teams face all again on Friday, Feb. 13th before a Sunday-evening variety show marks the conclusion of Rendez-Vous 87.

Until then, and until the festivals' endings are closed off, Aubut's critics are easy to ignore. Perhaps their forecasts of a rendezvous with deficits are accurate. But there is still the chance that all of Aubut's dream may come true. On the eve of the culmination of his two-year quest, he can finally afford a reflective moment. Said Aubut: "Everything I do is a little exercise. I'm angry, like every dream, comes from the sun. But we have a dream. And it will be something different, something special."

—MILL QUINN with JENNIFER HENDERSON in Quebec City



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# Filly-and very feminine

The stiff undershirts known as crinolines were last in vogue in North America in the 1860s, when no self-respecting hobbyhorse could appear in public without several of them layered under her flared skirt. But frills and flounces will be highly visible again this spring as hot new trends in women's wear emphasize lingerie that is designed to be noticed. Fashion experts predict that, along with ruffled skirts that look like petticoats and shorts resembling bloomers,

crinolines will be back. In preparation for spring, Lisa Dalbok, the fashion director and vice-president of Credo's, a stylish clothing store in Toronto, has ordered a selection of crinolines costing between \$69 and \$150. And some stores, including Toronto's Atomic Age, will be selling short, full crinolines that resemble classical ballet tutus and are meant to be worn, exposed, over tights for casual wear. Said Dalbok: "It is definitely the year of petticoat fever."



Flexible skirt; bustier (right). This is definitely the year of petticoat fever.



Fashion experts say that many women are tired of looking like football players in jockeys and bloomers with wide shoulder pads and, instead, are looking for softer, more traditionally feminine apparel. Man-tailored suits—and pants modeled after male underware—are also falling out of fashion. But silky silk knickers and expensive, lacey brassieres are selling well. At Lyla Collection, a Montreal lingerie boutique, owner Esther Pasquiere reported that many of her customers were buying sexy silk underpants costing as much as \$300. Said Jen Nemeth, a professor who lectures on fashions at Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute: "Most trends are a reaction to something that happened before. We are shifting toward more feminine, elegant ones—the bust, waist and hips. It is the antithesis to the men's wear or business look."

According to Nemeth, many career women who have proven their ability in business now have enough confidence—and money—to wear more feminine styles at work. As well, many women who love their bodies in exercise classes want to display the results

Said Nemeth: "To work on your body so hard, you feel like showing it off."

The exercise boom has clearly prompted many designers to choose fit, well-tailored wear to model their new lingerie-based creations at fashion shows. Said Bruce Parker, president of John Casablancas model agency in Toronto: "In the '60s and '70s models were like nudes, in the eighties they are more healthy, a little more voluptuous." Indeed, recent shows by European designers Jean-Paul Gaultier and Stephan Plancher featured busty models wearing clothing that emphasized their figures. Among the items on display a Gaultier dress that resembled a slip with pronounced brassiere cups and elasticated side panels.

Still, it's not all about the bust. Harcourt, editor of the fashion magazine *Flare*, and that few Canadian women will have the courage to appear in public dressed in padded, padded bra tops or other daring garments like bustiers—strapless, corset-like tops. Said Harcourt: "We can expect to see much prettier bras in the stores—which most of us will wear under our clothes."

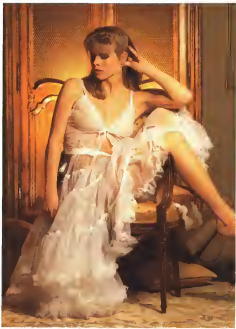
In any event, the sleek, new undergarments are elegant in design as well as in function for many women. Said Sylvia Hobbs, the fashion designer for Montreal-based lingerie manufacturer Papillon Blaise: "Because of the economic hard times, people tend to splurge on little luxury items that they can afford, like lingerie." Anita Telo, executive sales representative for Linda, another Montreal lingerie firm, added that tag pants—loose-fitting, wide-legged underpants—costing about \$15 are popular with women in their 30s, many of whom use them as sleepwear.

Other undergarments, including light-colored corsets which accentuate the female

form, have a greater visual impact. Declared Harcourt: "You are not wearing them to hold in what needs to be held in—though that is one advantage—but because they're pretty and sexy." And even the bustier—rarely seen in this century—has made something of a comeback. Bustiers, brassiere or padding worn to puff out the back of a skirt, were staple items of women's clothing during the reign of Queen Victoria. Atomic Age manager Helen Welnski said that during the Christmas shop-

ping season the sold at least 75 dresses and skirts containing bustiers, some costing as much as \$300. Nemeth suggested that women may be strapping on a garment more suited to a clothing boutique as a gentle protest against the frantic pace of modern life. The same explanation may apply to the new focus on girly, fancy undergarments—both visible and hidden from public view.

—ANNE STEADY with INTERVIEW POTTS in Montreal and DEANE LUDLOW in Vancouver



Full-length crinolines: women are tired of looking like football players in bloomers with shoulder pads.

## Montreal's controversial reformers

I began with the symbolic opening of a door. Last Nov. 14, the day after Montreal residents elected Jean Dore, leader of the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM), to replace the retiring Jean Drapeau as mayor, Dore unlocked the oak front doors of the city hall building in Old Montreal, which had previously been kept closed as all but ceremonial occasions. The gesture

was designed to set the popular new apart from Drapeau and his Civic party, which the MCM had frequently accused of secretive decision-making and wasteful spending. But despite a series of reforms introduced since its landslide election—the party won 55 of 59 council seats—the new administration is now facing some of the same kinds of criticism that it levelled at its predecessors.

The MCM received editorial support from three of Montreal's newspapers during the election campaign. But reporters—and Germain Proulx, the single remaining Civic Party councillor—now say that MCM officials are much less accessible than they were before gaining power. For one thing, reporters seeking interviews with Dore and the six MCM members who form the city's powerful executive committee must now share their requests through party aides. Declared Proulx, "They used to run after newspapers, and now they all have press secretaries blocking them from interviews." Indeed, Florian Bernier, the municipal affairs columnist for the Montreal daily *Le Press*, complained recently that the committee executives "are more difficult to reach than MCM members."

In addition, during the 2½ months since the election the press has roundly criticized the new civic leaders for passing a \$1.44-billion budget for 1987—an increase of 7.6 per cent over the previous year. Declared a recent editorial in the *Montreal Gazette*, "What Montreal needs most is thrift as it emerges from the Drapeau era. This budget raises the mark."

Some MCM councillors have also publicly criticized the executive council for creating highly paid new posts without consulting the party caucus. Among the critics: Pierre Le Frapin, the

new secretary general in charge of administration, is earning \$138,000 annually, making him the highest-paid municipal civil servant in Canada. By contrast, Dennis Flynn, who holds a comparable position in Melbourne's Toronto chairman, earns \$75,000 annually. At the same time Pierre Beaudet, the assistant secretary general, will earn \$80,000 a year. And the executive

and most highly paid—in North America. No city has more clerical councilors than Montreal, with 38 for its one million residents. The city of Toronto, with 206,000 residents, has 24 councilors, while Manhattan, with three million residents, has 28. Raul Bennett: "We inherited one of the highest salary structures in Canada. We have got to look at this in our reforms."



Dore: the post-Drapeau administration under fire from former supporters and the press.

granted Beaudet \$24,500 in expenses to move from Quebec City. Raul one concerned MCM councillor, Arnold Bennett: "We should be setting a good example here. That \$24,500 really sticks in my eye."

As well, each member of the executive committee may now have a political attaché at an average annual salary of \$45,000. And executive committee members are entitled to name a municipal councillor as an *adjutant* at a cost of \$4,000 a year in addition to the \$50,000 a year councillors already earn. Raul Nick Auf der Maer, an independent councillor who was a founding member of the MCM and is now one of its bitterest critics: "When they said they were going to redistribute wealth in this city, I am not sure everyone understood this is what they had in mind."

The new administration is also struggling to control a municipal bureaucracy that under Drapeau's 29-year rule became one of the largest—

MCM councillors say that the controversy over the budget and new positions has overshadowed a series of important measures that the party has introduced since taking office. It abolished the city's water tax, which was fixed at \$20 per household regardless of the amount used, from transit fares at \$1 per ticket and introduced a question period for residents at council meetings. As well, Michael Fournier, chairman of the executive committee, said that the administration is improving such daily services as snow removal and plans to extend the hours for municipal swimming pools in summer. Declared Proulx: "We have carried out all the commitments of our electoral program. There is a fresh wind of change blowing through city hall." But for some Montrealers, that wind has taken a direction for the worse.

—ANTHONY WILKINSON with Dan FURBER and GERARD SALATO in Montreal

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### PEOPLE

**S**ingers **Dolly Parton**, **Kenny Rogers**, **Johnny Buffett** and Canada's **The Nylons** all arrived in Perth, Australia, recently for the countdown to the America's Cup final. As the American Stars & Stripes prepared to battle Australia's *Kookaburra* in the final series, Parton, who gave a concert last week, said that she wanted to meet Australian super-singer **Paul Hogan**. Declared Parton, 41, "It'd be anything with Paul Hogan. When is he, anyway?" Asked what she thought of the America's Cup, Parton replied, "Honey, I am the America's Cup."

**S**oviet officials did not give **Ronald Reagan Jr.**, the younger son of the U.S. president, a respite last month when they denied his request to visit their country. Reagan, a correspondent with *the New York Times*, had planned to travel to the Soviet Union for the show this spring. Still, Reagan says that he does not believe the Soviets really let him out because of his father. He added that he believes they are concerned about his two years as a Playboy correspondent. Reagan, 38, "It's a disappointment, but I'm delighted that my writing for Playboy has crossed international borders."

**A**merican singer and actress **Barbra Streisand** says that she is defending her



Kitt, fighting for 'artistic freedom'

right to "artistic freedom" in the face of criticism from anti-apartheid activists. **Kitt**, 58, played opposite actor **Olivier Ross** in a movie filmed in South Africa last month. Said Kitt: "Apartment has got to go, but those who try to change conditions in South Africa through cultural boycotts may close the doors to cultural exchange." Added Kitt, who performs in Toronto this week, "As an artist I should be free to go where I want. Artists keep the doors open to freedom."

**A**fter two years of what she describes as "snide and spiteful," principal dancer **Yvonne Harwood** and the National Ballet of Canada are parting company. Last week the National did not renew her contract—and scheduled her final performance for Feb. 15. Said Harwood, 30, who has been with the National for 18 years, "Unfortunately words have been said both ways and, without getting into



Parton in Australia, desperately seeking superstar Paul Hogan

the anti-gritty details, there are no roles left for me to do here." Harwood, who plans to continue dancing, revealed the highlight of her career—the six years that **Ronnie Nureyev** worked as a dancer and choreographer with the company. Declared Harwood, "All the dancers grew as artists during that time, partly because of the mystique of Nureyev and because he made us challenge ourselves."

**B**ut it's not all roses. A side of Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher** last week that she has never revealed in public. Wearing an apron over her dress and with a newspaper in hand, Thatcher, 61, demonstrated scientific principles in her 10 Downing Street kitchen to kick off a BBC's science series. The prime minister left a resentment as a food research chemist in 1958 before taking up politics. Said 100 producer **Patrick Tilley**, "We were astonished when she accepted. Her own life as a woman, she's appearing on the show."

Added Tilley, "I think she was actually quite keen on it—apart from the fact that it's an election year."



Murray 'Naked'

**W**hile the music industry celebrated current hit makers at the American Music Awards last week, it also honored the memory of pop pioneer **Elvis Presley**. Declaring a posthumous award to The King was Canada's **Anne Murray**—reported to have been his favorite female singer. Murray, 31, said that she was "very flattered" when she first heard that Presley admired her. Said Murray: "Elvis's girlfriend **Linda Thompson** once told it to a radio interviewer. It must be true because they check everything out before putting it in the award-show script." Murray added her own tribute: "Elvis was a legend who changed the face of music."

—EDITED BY FRANKIE COLE

**I**n touch hour in Hollywood, and Michael J. Fox deserves his time for a quick trip home to visit his dogs. Leaving the set of NBC's *Family Ties*, he slips behind the wheel of the black Ferrari parked in the Paramount Pictures lot. The car is new but already looks lived in, with a set of cigarette ash scattered across the transmission console driving but skiffily. Fox threads his way through traffic in the convulsion of the Hollywood Freeway. With a deft growl, the Ferrari surges forward, sailing past other cars as if they were frozen in another time. "I love merging in this car," gushes Fox. "It's like an extension of your legs—like being in a vagina. Not vulgar, organic." A high school dropout from Barnaby, BC, Fox can now afford to coast the odd word or two—and more besides. He was paid \$2 million for starring in his latest movie, *Light of Day*, which opens across North America this week. Like his car, Fox's career is accelerating and on track. He has clearly crossed the solid blue dividing Canadian fantasy from Hollywood dream.

Only 26, Fox already has enough success to relax comfortably into early retirement. Yet he shows no signs of slowing down. Not since Toronto-born Mary Pickford became Hollywood's first full-fledged movie star 70 years ago has a

Canadian actor risen so far so fast. But unlike many of his peers, who consider television a stepping-stone to movies, Fox has synchronized his stardom on the small and the big screens. Even after five years on the air, *Family Ties* is TV's second-most popular prime-time program, after *The Cosby Show*. And Fox, playing the vain but vulnerable Alex Keaton, is the main reason for its enduring popularity.

**Twinkle.** Meanwhile, the actor has etched his movie credits into the Hollywood firmament with a single meteoric swoop. Producer Steven Spielberg's *Back to the Future*, starring Fox as a teen time-traveler slackerboarding through his mother's adolescence, earned more than \$250 million in revenues, becoming the top-grossing movie of 1985. In its aftermath the same year, the flyweight comedy *Teen Wolf* also did well at the box office. Sold back to the Future's director, Robert Zemeckis, who plans to make a sequel with Fox next year, "Michael has an incredible comic sensibility. He's got that twinkle that all great movie stars need to have."

In a studio system geared to manufacturing slick, bourgeois movies for young audiences, Fox is a prized talent. Unconcerned by displays of wit, timing and inhibitive charm. And despite his diminutive (five feet, four inches) stat-



# THE STAR HAS RISEN

COVER

ure, the nimble actor with the fire-haired features and slate-blue eyes has become a sex symbol for a generation of young fans.

Still, his roles have spanned a limited range: he tends to play characters younger than his age, in light, middlebrow comedies. Now, however, the actor is finding ways to stretch. In his new film, *Light of Day*, Fox tackles a serious dramatic role for the first time (page 46). And he plays a college graduate who becomes a young executive in *The Secret of My Success*, a movie expected to be released in the spring. He will also star

in a film version of Jay McInerney's night-crawl novel *Bright Lights, Big City*, which will start shooting in April. Even more ambitiously, the petecision star has agreed to direct a feature film for his friend, producer Spielberg.

**Snaps:** Although Fox plays a long-haired rock guitarist in *Light of Day*, it is his first truly adult role. And the film—crafted with cold-blooded precision by writer-director Paul Schrader—is far removed from the sort of juvenile romp through top-dog rivalry that Hollywood movie-makers expect from "movie about rock 'n' roll

For Schrader, *Light of Day* marks Fox's first real escape from the teen ghetto. Obviously what he implies is not a career in the direction of someone like Jimmy Stewart, primarily light comedy but tending to heavier fare if the situation is just right."

Schrader was initially reluctant to cast a high-profile star. And after accepting Fox, he said, he had to change the actor's usual ground rules. "He is aggressively likable," Schrader told *Weekend*. "But I wanted to remind him for doing the job rather than for being nice. I had to introduce a cliff into our relationship." On loca-

tion in Chicago and Cleveland last fall, the director made sure Fox's accommodations lacked the usual luxury. "There are not going to be any special perks," Schrader said he warned the actor. "I'm very happy for you that you're making all this money, but for me it doesn't mean dick."

**Preced:** Despite the harsh treatment, Fox says he developed a deep respect for the director. "I'm really proud of the film," he said, "although I don't expect it to be a universal success. It will be sold like *Teen Wolf* with my picture blown up 20-feet high on Sunset Boulevard. But it's not real-

ly a Michael J. Fox movie. Of course, the marketing people will never understand that."

**F**ox peels off Hollywood Boulevard and goes the Ferrari down a winding road to his home in Laurel Canyon, 15 minutes from Hollywood, in a good car. Turning into the brick driveway of a solar temple, he parks on the grass next to a black Jeep, his second car. Landscape workers are busy remodeling the lawn and the front steps. The house—where Fox lives alone with a Dalmatian and a pet bull, Bones and

Burnaby "a work in progress," he explains with a trace of embarrassment. Fox still seems to be off-balance during the tappings, but he's serious. The house is small, by movie-star standards, but well-appointed. The main living room is dominated by a large TV screen. The master bedroom and bathroom are separated by a partition with televisions on either side—one facing the bed, the other a jet-black Jacuzzi that looks like a ceramic sauna at the end of the room.

**Managers** The actor poses as Rupert "R" Light, not one of several well-styled cigarette boxes strategically placed around the house. "Never did develop a taste for American cigarettes," he says. A boy smoking habit—understanding his wholesome TV image—has become a point of controversy among some of his fans. But Fox is reluctant to quit just to preserve his status as a role model. Sad Fox: "You can't pretend to be something you're not—when every time someone under 12 is watching you do exactly what Mr. Rogers used to do. But you try to be a good guy, and that's the ultimate message."

Although U.S. fans embrace Fox as an all-American boy, he constantly stresses his Canadian citizenship. And one of the more adorable aspects of that identity is his passion for hockey.

A faint scar across the bridge of his nose testifies to his childhood experience on the ice—the played around hockey until his mid-teens. He still plays in pickup games with Canadian friends in Los Angeles, including actor Allen (Thelma) and last month Fox scored three goals in a charity match before 1,000 fans in Vancouver, where he enjoyed the thrill of skating on a line with former Chicago Black Hawks center Rene Malik.

**Breaks** In his living room, Fox picks a video cassette into a VCR. It is a two-hour collection of fights and from hockey telecasts—given to him by a friend on the set that morning. Fox glances at the tape with perverse glee. Some of the clips are especially brutal, but as a relentless montage they take on a warlike quality. One player bashes an opponent's head on the ice. Another is knocked to the ground. "Some of this is vintage stuff," cries Fox.

Fox has more than a casual interest in hockey release. In fact, he recently wrote and directed a short film parody on the subject: *Mr. Ice: Night Game*. But by the time he reached high school, his interests lay elsewhere. From then, it features Fox portraying both

a hockey player and a symphony violinist. While the team plays on the ice, the orchestra performs in the stands. Suddenly a fight stops the game, but the players soon end up dancing to the music. Then a brawl breaks out in the

Fox played guitar in a rock band. On stage he played songs by such Canadian groups as The Guess Who and Rush. Fox played guitar in a rock band. On stage he played songs by such Canadian groups as The Guess Who and Rush. Fox played guitar in a rock band. On stage he played songs by such Canadian groups as The Guess Who and Rush.



Fox, Christopher Lloyd in *Back to the Future*: One crowd, twisted by 10-hour work days.

architects. As Fox the musician trades punches, Fox the hockey player trades punches to God, violence in tearing the heart out of this symphony."

On the strength of the film, Spielberg agreed to let Fox direct his own feature. "There are so many things to do and places to go," he says, revving the Ferrari back to the set of *Standy*. This "Fox probably lived about a third of his life already. I know it sounds childish, but not to feel challenged would be like death."

**B**orn in Edmonton, Fox traces his adventures back to his beginnings as a mischievous child. He calls "an army brat." His father, Bill Fox, worked as a dispatcher for the Canadian Army signal corps. Fox's family—including three sisters and a brother, spanning the U.S. and Canada—lived in Los Angeles, Chittiville, BC, and North Bay, Ont., before finally settling in the Vancouver suburb of Burnaby when Michael was in Grade 6. In primary school he was a keen student with good grades. But by the time he reached high school, his interests lay elsewhere.

Like his character in *Light of Day*,

and everything." But Fox's rock dreams faded when he "realized it's a lot of work rather than a lot of money and women." Besides, unlike the other band members, "I didn't have a voice—I'd just got up and play."

He found his voice in drama. At 18 he landed a role as a 10-year-old boy in the short-lived *Can-Am* series *Zoo and Me*, which starred Brent Carver. Short for his age, Fox soon found there was a demand for an actor who could be convincing as a teenager. At 17 he made his professional stage debut in *The Shadow Box* at the Vancouver Arts Club—playing a 13-year-old. "It was a natural," and the theatre's artistic director, Bill Milner: "In one scene he had to cry, and the tears just flowed. He was so focused and always knew what he wanted to do."

**Breaks** While Fox became enamored with acting, he neglected his academics, even failing his drama course. But when he asked a teacher for advice, he recalled, "I was told, 'Look, you're not going to be a role forever.' That sort of comment, which comes in like hell, only fueled his drive. 'It was so dumb—I completely missed the point of why I wanted to be an actor, so I

just said, 'Right I'm outta here.'"

Fox's parents tried to persuade him to reconsider, but in his father, now retired, points out, "I couldn't hide the fact that I'm a dropout myself."

Instead, just before his son turned 18, Bill Fox drove him to Los Angeles to find an agent. Michael had received driving instructions to take his talent south from veteran actors Art Carney and Norman Stephens, who had played his parents in *Letters from Frank*, a TV movie that ran in Vancouver. In 1979 he moved to Los Angeles after winning a role in Disney's campus comedy, *Midnight Madness*.

**Yale** The Madness was uncontested, but during the filming Fox had a close encounter with madness: he auditioned for Robert Redford, who was casting *Ordinary People*. On learning that Fox had been up all night shooting Madness, Redford told him, "Everybody's up all night in Hollywood." He called Fox, "We just sat there flossing his teeth during my reading. It was the first time I'd got all pumped up about something and seen it crumble before my eyes."

But reassured, Fox soon found other options. In 1980 he landed a regular role in *Parade*, U.S.A., a TV family drama set in a richly torn southern community. Then he played a good-natured student in the grotesquely violent *Class of 1984*, filmed in Berkeley. In that movie, Fox took uncharacteristically chilly in an effort to grow, he had tried occa-



sioning, but grew out instead of up. During the next year Fox slumped back down—from lack of work and money. He was \$20,000 in debt and ready to move back to Canada when he auditioned for *Family Ties* in 1982. He

Wag both released in the summer of 1985. Fox became a certifiable movie star. In *Ties* Wag he portrayed a boy who was a dropout, but who was turning into a well-adjusted success. Although Fox had completed the film before *Back to the Future*, producers of the low-budget comedy clearly delayed his release until the Southern film had taken the box-office trail. While *Family Ties* made Fox a household name—seen by 90 million viewers a week—*Back to the Future* catapulted his career to another level. "Doug television," he said, "was not recognized in a serious way. But when you have a film, people want to take bits of your body home with them."

**Cheer** Clearly, Fox relishes the instant recognition that comes with stardom. Wearing a baseball cap and sunglasses, he cut across freeways in crowds. "But you know," he admitted, "if you just put the glasses off, you might get asked for that obligatory autograph." Aside from benefits to the sun, however, Fox also takes obvious delight in using his celebrity to spread good cheer. "You can blow some kid away by doing nothing," he said, "just by talking and saying 'How are you? Nice bike you got there. I used to have one like it when I was a kid.'"

Although Fox has great skill of his career acting like a kid himself, he balances his sense of fun with paternal compassion, both on and off the screen. Keeping strong ties with his family is, however, he said that marriage is "a good thing." His own is "definitely a plus"—when he can find the time. Meanwhile, he does not have a steady girlfriend. "I'm dating," he said, "because the old-fashioned fear of the word."

On the wall above the mantle in Fox's house is a large antique school clock with Roman numerals. He said he likes "the idea of having a clock that kids used to look at, waiting for it to turn three." *Sticks Back to the Future's* Marty McFly, Fox's second year back through the years. But as an actor, he was managed to work both sides of the generative gap—combining adolescent spirit with adult stability. And the prospect of slipping down stairs as he grows older does not seem to bother him. "I'll be a grandfather when you get to Disneyland," he says. "And right away you're on the Hatteras. So maybe you can get to Thunder Mountain and that would be real cool. But it doesn't matter—I've got some more rides under my belt."

**Stream** Between seasons of *Family Ties*, Fox made TV movies, including *Person by Person* and *High School USA*. But when producer Spielberg first tried to recruit Fox as *Back to the Future's* Marty McFly, Fox was busy with *Family Ties*. Instead, Spielberg cast actor Eric Roberts—only to fire him halfway through the filming. He finally persuaded Spielberg to let Fox do double duty, spending days making the TV series and nights shooting the movie. The stress of working 18-hour days "kind of faded out," recalled Fox. "But there are scenes in that movie that I don't even remember shooting."

With *Back to the Future* and *Ties*

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—BRIAN R. JOHNSON as Hollywood with JAMES O'NEILL in Vancouver



**W**riter-director Paul Schrader's *Light of Day* is the product of a peculiar spectrum of talents. One is Schrader himself, a dark intelligence who scripted *Thelma & Louise* and directed the controversial *Misunderstanding*.

Then, the starring roles are shared by prime-time television's favorite son, Michael J. Fox (*Family Ties*, *Back to the Future*), veteran actress Gena Rowlands and edge-of-the-road rocker Joan Jett, making her film debut. And the film's title song, *Just Around the Corner* to the *Light of Day*, was written by rock music's double-platinum pop-punk, Bruce Springsteen. Schrader sent Springsteen his original screenplay for the film six years ago—when it was titled *Born in the U.S.A.* But in 1984 Springsteen borrowed the title to launch a hit album. In return, he wrote a new song for Schrader, which provided a new title for the film. But despite the involvement of Fox and Springsteen, audiences expecting a commercial rock 'n' roll romance are in for a shock. *Light of Day* is a stark, unembellished drama about a family scavenging for love and emotional ruin.

The industrial wasteland of Cleveland, Ohio, serves as an appropriate setting for the film. The city is almost synonymous with artistic decay. But Cleveland also prides itself on being America's eastern capital of blue-collar rock—redemption music that, in the movie, provides an escape from grim realism. By day, Joe Banick (Fox) works in a car-washing place; by night he leads a local band, the Barbasters, with his sister, Patti (Jett). Stripped from her parents and consumed by nihilism, Patti is bent on having all her bridges on the unholy altar of rock 'n' roll. She neglects her daughter, four-year-old Sara, Boops, and turns the wrath of her mother, a fundamentalist Christian early por-

trayed by Rowlands. Brother Joe, meanwhile, remains loyal to his parents and becomes a gentle surrogate father to Boops.

The film's first half traces the Barbasters' short-lived career with poignant realism. After Joe is laid off at the factory, he and Patti—Boops is now—take the band on the road, playing dingy bars on a quagmire tour. As

are light echoes of director Rob Reiner's devastating rock documentary, *This is Spinal Tap*. In fact, Michael McKean, who portrays one of the barkeepers, starred as a musician in *Spinal Tap*.

But the touches of wit in *Light of Day* undermine a gripping drama. In the second half, the sunset shifts from the tattered glory of rock 'n' roll to the cruel reality of home. Hounded by a family crisis, Patti and her mother tragically come to terms with each other's love and fears in a lengthy and harrowing scene. Rowlands—whose performance as a long-enduring shrew veers close to caricature—redeems herself brilliantly.

In his first major dramatic role, Fox portrays Joe with strength and conviction. There are moments in *Light of Day* when the good-looking magnificence of his Family Ties character shines through. But with long hair and an earnest, Fox looks older here and displays more grit than ever before. He also makes a credible rock musician. Playing guitar and singing with a plaintive, ragged voice, he holds his own with Jett. As for Jett, she acts with brutal confidence, despite her lack of experience. Although her anguished, jittery over-the-top melodrama, in quieter moments her focus is razor-sharp.

Fox's stardom may be *Light of Day*'s chief selling point, but the film ultimately belongs more to Jett—and to Schrader. The director has boldly abandoned his usual stylized techniques to create a rough-cut portrait rock 'n' roll stripped of its glamour and fantasy without sentiment. But in the end he has made two movies in one, and the two never quite merge—just as the light of day never dispels the night chill of the director's vision. But however incomplete, Schrader's journey into the American heartland was a brave, moving and memorable

—HELEN A. JOHNSON



Allen directing Field: a witty reminder that it is all klap and del, but no show

## FILMS

# Crystallizing memories

**RADIO DAYS**  
Directed by Woody Allen

**W**oody Allen's *Radio Days* is a witty reminder. Narrated, written and directed by Allen, the movie is a string of anecdotes about his childhood and adolescence in Long Island's Rockaway section during the Second World War. In focus, chiefly on a handful of relatives, seen through the eyes of Joe (Seth Green)—the young Allen. But many of the characters are stereotypes. Mother (Julie Kavner) is the classic one who holds the family together. Father (Michael Tucker) is opposed to get-rich schemes that always fail. Only lately Aunt Bea (Dianne Wiest) seems palpable flesh and blood. To the family remembrances, Allen has rather clumsily tied a subplot involving Sally Wella (Mia Farrow), a cigarette girl who becomes a radio star.

Allen uses old-style radio—talk shows, adventure serials and the velvety music of the 1940s—as the movie's nostalgic glue. But the vignettes fail to click, often trailing off aimlessly into the next scene. What is missing in *Radio Days* is the emblematic spirit that Italian director Federico Fellini brought to his 1973 childhood-memory film, *Amarcord*, which *Radio Days* uncomfortably resembles in structure. Allen's point of view lacks the dreamy perspective of a man looking back. In hindsight is essentially present. And

the constant use of old broadcast and movie scenes grating, like living in a house where the radio is always on. Woody Allen being Woody Allen, there are some lovely, feathered comic touches. When Sally's first big break on radio is interrupted by the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, she asks "Who is Pearl Harbor?" The radiant and still youthful-looking Farrow does a touching turn as the squeaky-voiced Sally. Other cast members deliver lively performances. In a single scene, Canada's Robert Joy, as one of Joe's dates who turns out to be homosexual, brilliantly conveys his character's desperation—and ridiculousness.

Still, Allen often pushes an idea too far. Mother, Father and the family rabbit all descend on the re-emancipating little Joe, each claiming they can beat some into him. At other times Allen inextricably blurs his comic edge. When the lane should be baroque—scenes depicting clanking cameras, prelate or kids watching a naked lady through binoculars—it is surprisingly understated. In one sequence, Aunt Bea and her boyfriend take Joe to a show at Radio City Music Hall. As the camera pans the glittering walls, the narration describes the boy's intense excitement. Let the audience never see his face. *Radio Days* is all kiss and tell, but as show—and ultimately about as satisfying as watching radio

—LAWRENCE GROBE

# Heroines of high comedy

**OUTRAGED IN FORTUNE**  
Directed by Arthur Hiller

**L**aura and Sandy arrive at the merger to identify Michael, the lover they unknowingly share, who has been reported killed in a terrorist explosion. But with irrefutable corroboration to back them up, the two New York actresses insist that a mistake has been made: the dead man's private parts certainly do not belong to Michael (Peter Onorati). In the improbably plotted but hugely entertaining *Outrageous Fortune*, Lauren (Shirley Long) and Sandy (Sissy Spacek) team up to find Michael. The two go together like marshmallows and nutmeg. Lauren is a grim and aspiring classical actress, the raucous Sandy last appeared in the movie *Night Vision*. When Lauren tells Sandy that her ambition is to mine a schilling from Hamlet, Sandy replies, "Who is that?"

Eventually the two women find themselves drawn into an intrigue involving the kill, the CIA and a potent defibrillator capable of wiping out all criminal life in the United States. With their differing personalities, the women use their acting skills to get out of tight situations, generating some high comedy. Tracking Michael to a New York townhouse, they break in on two drug dealers and become friends of 15 policemen. Later they track him to an airport, and, desperate to know which flight he is on, they pretend to be Czechoslovakian immigrants tearfully searching for their newly escaped father. In a small town, they gain entrance to a brothel by posing as virgin-at-heart boys in other words, Lauren and Sandy share one advantage over their adversaries: as actresses they have learned the value of deceit.

Director Arthur Hiller (*Love Story*) throws his brains behind one of our cold war adventures after another. And Leslie Drown's fast-paced script is filled with seemingly unnecessary but delicious details that later pay off comically for the two pursuers. As the comedy movie *Fortune* has a solid but uneven quality, which is the perfect foil for Madeline's Sandy. But the bawdiest Madeline steals the movie with her pugnacious grin and a salty tongue, she is delightfully, divinely outrageous.

—G. OT

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.  
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”

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## OBITUARY



McLaren in 1972: meticulous observer of nature, a during use of line and color

## A pioneer of animation

Recreating his 1942 animated film *Wit No. 1*, Norman McLaren took his slacker look to a children's coop. The residents of the coop resembled him with scribbled mobility, but McLaren, unimpressed, proceeded to draw less far two consecutive days. That meticulous observation of nature contributed to the film's success—and helped make McLaren one of the world's most influential film artists. Internationally acclaimed, the Oscar-winning McLaren, 75, died last week of a heart attack in Montreal. He left behind 50 films, for which he won an estimated 300 international awards—and praise from Pablo Picasso, who once said, "There at least, something new in the art of drawing."

The son of an interior designer, McLaren was born in Sterling, Scotland. His brilliance as an animator first emerged at the Glasgow School of Art in the 1930s. There, he developed an exciting but insensitive technique for drawing directly on film, eliminating the need for a camera. Then, British documentary film-maker John Grierson hired him to work for London's General Post Office film department. And in 1940, Grierson—who by then was running the fledgling National Film Board of Canada—brought McLaren to the west. He stayed 40 years.

Recognizing his genius, the film board gave McLaren creative license. Some of his most daring works were abstract odes to line, color and motion.

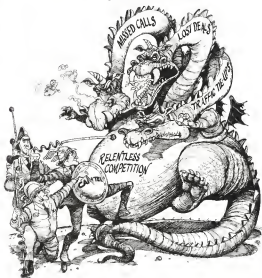
They were reimagined by equally innovative sound tracks produced by dets he had drawn onto the perforations of the filmstrip where a conventional sound track would normally be inserted. Such films, McLaren's noted in a 1952 article, provided Europeans with "the only visible evidence that Canada is a cultured nation."

In the 1960s McLaren made the transition from animation to films using live actors. His Oscar-winning 1962 film, *Neighbors*, pioneered pollution—the technique of freezing actors' movements to create a surreal, robotic effect. A poignant anti-war statement, the work depicts two neighbors who eventually kill each other in a fight over a flower on their property line.

In his final years McLaren completed a chance film, *Narcissus*, and was lauded with honors. The Museum of Modern Art in New York and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Los Angeles both named McLaren retrospectives in 1985. The Film Board is also planning to release McLaren on McLaren, a film completed last year. Said 1979 film-maker Grant Tinker: "He taught us timing and economy. And he left a legacy of beauty and wit." An intensely shy and private man, McLaren was often ill at ease in conversations. He said of himself, "Movement is my basic language." He spoke it in his films with spellbinding fluency.

—PAMELA YOUNG in Toronto

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# Requiem for the Tribune

THE PAPER, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

By Richard Kluger  
(Random House, 801 pages, \$28.75)

In his monumental history of the New York Herald Tribune, author Richard Kluger tells the old story

about the war correspondent, the nurse and the accountant. The reporter, John J. O'Reilly, was with Allied forces as they marched to a rendezvous in Tripoli during the Second World War. Like every reporter, O'Reilly felt that time spent calculating expenses was time squandered. On one occasion,

to make his figures tally, O'Reilly submitted an expense form stating "One sewer...\$338." Squandering a capital expenditure, the newspaper's accountants wired O'Reilly: "Where is cashier?" "At it!" O'Reilly went back to his afterthoughts. *The Paper, The Life and Death of the New York Herald Tribune*, Kluger's last literary effort—others that fail to illustrate the indelible spirit that made "the Trib" until its death in 1966, one of the finest newspapers in American history.

The *Herald Tribune* was the offspring of two early big-city pioneering dailies, the *New York Herald* and the *New York Tribune*. The *Herald*, founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1835, pioneered journalistic standards of honesty and fact. Bennett's paper was the first to hire reporters to pursue news. Horace Greeley's *Tribune*, which followed six years later, was a passionate organ for social justice and also had the distinction of having hired Karl Marx as its London correspondent. The papers' 1924 merger yielded one paper of enviable reputation. In its heyday the *Trib's* pages blazed with the essays of the strident Irving Berlin and the elegant Tom Wolfe, the columns of satirical Art Linkletter and political analyst Walter Lippmann, and the literary sports columnist Red Smith.

A superbly crafted history of American journalism, *The Paper* will enlighten students of the evolution of the mass media. But the book also provides a library's worth of stories, usually involving real people in bizarre situations. Kluger's anecdotes come everyone from well-known celebrities to the paper's eccentric owners. He describes Ogden Mills Reid, the *Trib's* president from 1912 to 1948, as someone who could fall down drunk in the newspaper one day and show signs of journalistic brilliance the next. According to Kluger, Reid's wife, Helen, was a social-climbing anti-Semitic who shrewdly gained control of the paper's editorial operations after her husband's alcoholism forced him into effective retirement.

As for the cause of the *Trib's* death, Kluger chooses not to blame what he calls the "refluxes on both sides" of the labor disputes that afflicted New York newspapers in the early 1960s. Instead, he cites the failure of the *Trib's* last owner, Jack Whitney, to take life-saving measures, including setting up a trust fund to run the newspaper. When the paper closed on April 23, 1966, the United States lost a national treasure still mourned by many North American readers. Now, with *The Paper*, they have an eloquent eulogy.

—IAN RAYNE

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## Cuban renegade in power

FIDEL: A CRITICAL PORTRAIT  
By Ted Shale  
(Markham of Canada,  
352 pages: \$32.95)

In his massive new portrait of Fidel Castro's early years, *Fidel: A Critical Portrait*, author Ted Shale tells the story of what the Cuban leader once called the "most moment" of his life. In 1958, while still a guerrilla, Castro became separated from 29 fellow comrades and was trapped with two companions in a desperate sugar-cane field—surrounded by the armed forces of dictator Fulgencio Batista. But fuelled by the master optimism that marked his entire career, Castro kept whispering to his comrades: "We are winning. Victory will be ours."

Shale, a widely honored chronicler of the New Deal, Fiver and an expert on Latin America, first met Castro in 1959, and in 1961 covered the Bay of Pigs to hear the revolutionary leader's story. It is a master of detail and the telling anecdote. Castro's secret desire to be a great baseball pitcher, his love

of spaghetti, his faith in the goodness of Jesus Christ and his belief in lucky numbers. Shale speaks of Castro's energy and swollen ego, and his short, unprofitable career as a lawyer unable to collect outstanding bills.

Fidel is also a valuable primer on Castro's early years: the time he spent

**Fuelled by his manic optimism, Castro kept whispering to his comrades: 'We are winning. Victory will be ours.'**

imprisoned as the late of Pines, where he read Thackeray's *Henry VIII* as well as Marx and Freud. It explores the bizarre, divided world of the Cuban left and the involvement of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which briefly funded Castro's activities in what Shale calls an arrogant attempt "to purchase goodwill against

some members of the movement." Shale's strength is in recounting the details of Castro's journey to power. But it offers scant assessment either of Castro's place in the world or of his accomplishments and failings. Now a 60-year-old grandfather, Castro subverted in a sweeping social and political revolution. Now other Third World heads of state have had as much influence on the tide of events in other parts of Latin America and Africa.

But Shale's interest in Castro's Cuba begins after the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. A good fraction of the book deals with how Castro has used his immense and enforced power. The proletarians here has jailed intellectuals and dissidents, silenced media opposition, harassed businessmen and sent more than 300,000 Cuban troops to serve in Angola and other war-torn countries.

But he barely hints at Cuba's continued stagnation, its thriving black market, horrendous atrocities, low productivity or its reliance on Soviet military and economic aid. With his focus on Castro's heady days as a revolutionary, Shale implies that Castro has become estranged from his own optimistic ideals. But he fails to draw the obvious conclusion: for better or worse, Cuba is the product of Castro's creative vision.

—GLEN ALLEN

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## FIRST AID TIP



## FROSTBITE

Frostbite makes the skin white, shiny and numb, leaving tissue deadening. • Warm frostbitten areas gradually with body heat, do not rub. • Do not thaw frozen hands and feet unless medical aid is at hand and there is no chance of re-freezing. They are better thawed in hospital. • If there are blisters, apply sterile dressings and bandage lightly to prevent breaking. • Get to medical aid.



St. John's Ambulance



Bobbie's cyberspace rendering: MacPhee's portraits of skier Ken Read, at odds with an image-saturated environment

## ART

# Missing the message in billboard art

There is something about extravaganzas like world fairs and Olympic games that induces, in the clearest realm of the visual arts, a condition akin to crisis. The reason lies less in the nature of the events themselves than in the pressure they put on visual artists to perform publicly. In its acute form, the problem is how to create works of art that simultaneously speak to a large, uninitiated public and function in often-difficult outdoor spaces, while also satisfying the inner impulses of their creators. The most recent case in point is *Art on Billboards*, conceived by the organizers of the Calgary Olympics. But the works selected upon demonstrate how difficult it is to reconcile those creative tensions.

Calgary's Canadian antecedent, of course, was the 1976 Summer Olympics Games in Montreal. There, the visual

arts showcase was *Corridor*, a series of projects by 16 artists along eight kilometres of the city's once-quiet Sherbrooke Street. *Corridor* was something of a second big find-art, neon-sign project, pay sculpture and sign-strip. The toughest element was a se-

merely visual pollution. "One does not need to be an expert to know whether an egg smells good or bad," he said later, by way of justification. Just a few days before the Games opened, Druggan sent in a fleet of billboards, crucks and cheery pictures. And that, having a long and un-succesful legid bid by some of the artists for compensation, was the end of *Corridor*.

Now, with the 1988 Games only a year away, it appears that the largest single element of the visual arts program will also be a nonstarter. One of the duties of the XV Olympic Winter Games Organizing Committee, known as COG, was to commission a \$25,000 work for the Olympic Plaza, the downtown site for the nightly medal ceremonies. After much intercommunal wrangling, a three-member jury finally selected the Burnside-based husband-



MAGGS

and wife team of Ann and Patrick Pearce.

The fairs that greeted the Peirces' winners of the Calgary commission had nothing to do either with their earlier work or with their status as artists—but with the fact that they were not Canadian. Under pressure from local artists and others who felt that they should favor Canadian artists, the city council voted to let it not to accept them as designers for a sculpture that would have been erected on city-owned property. As a result, any chosen design will not be completed until after the games conclude.

Art on Billboards, COG's second public art program, promises to be less contentious. The project aims to place works by artists—preferably Canadian—

and-wife team of Ann and Patrick Pearce.

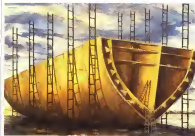
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MacPhee's boat: resolving the tension between public art and private impulse

on these large, visible advertising panels that normally echo the pleasures of pastiche and cigarettes. The idea is paired with good intentions and generous corporate sponsorship. MacPhee, the company that owns and fabricates many of the billboards, has donated 50 per cent of the program's \$400,000 cost. For that, Canadians will see over the next 14 months works by eight artists in eight different sites—Toronto, Calgary, Montreal, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Halifax and Edmonton. Six of the eight artists—each of whom will receive \$5,000—have already been chosen; the other two, says the Olympics' visual art supervisor, Rayna Allen Keenan, will likely be selected from outside the country.

Last month the organizers awarded the first three billboards—to Montreal's Alan Colville and Toronto artists Barbara Atman and Arnold Kohn. Both are in the hands of the work of Newfoundland's Christopher Pratt, Toronto

and accompanied both by a uniform state, oversized Olympic Arts Festival logo and the artist's name, the images themselves lose much of the impact of scale that they could have had if they filled the entire 10-by-30-foot billboard. Atman's work, in particular, seems positively pitiable—an attempt at linearity in which heavy and velvet curtains open onto a night sky crisscrossed with hard-to-decipher astral optical symbols.

As usual, MacPhee has more directly addressed the Olympic theme, and in this he is alone among the participants. A photographer and costume graphic designer, MacPhee is best known for his vast and extensive collective portrait of the Toronto art scene, in which every aspect is photographed front and side, as if by a diaphanous transparent. MacPhee has given the front-and-side treatment to skier Ken Read, but this time his subject is belated, bearded and crouched in the classic downhill tuck. The artist

has adapted the visual language of advertising, apparently without questioning it. Contemplating the image and the artist's surname beneath it, it is easy to conclude that MacPhee is the broad sense of the latest ad gurus.

With the work of Alan Colville, Art on Billboards becomes a medium for releasing the already well-known. Like Pratt, his costume designer, Colville is the closest thing Canada has to a popular artist, short of a hard painter. His billboard does in fact consist of birds, since huge crows circle endlessly over a shadowless countryside that includes a vague sense of society. Pratt is represented by one of his gloriously sad paintings of his yacht, while MacPhee, whose work is exhibited in the 1988 American south realist painter Edward Hopper, notches the national theme with the nature of a boat in shallow water. Only David Bolder has produced a painting specifically created for the campaign's billboard efforts of the billboard. His large watercolor of a night cityscape is a romantic version of the riskiness of others, its sky filled with large, childlike markings.

But the problem with Art on Billboards is not so much one of quality as coverage; the works simply fail to address the world of advertising. For all its weaknesses, *Corridor* was an attempt to draw people's attention to their environment. Art on Billboards, a sign of the times, is less an exercise in public art than in publicity for artists.

—GEOFFREY JAMES

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

### FICTION

- 1 *Whitehead, Chet* (1)
- 2 *Blum, Ed* (1)
- 3 *The Promise of Love, Moore* (2)
- 4 *The Book of David, King* (1)
- 5 *The Telling of Lies, Fendley* (1)
- 6 *The Eyes of the Dragon, King* (1)
- 7 *The Quest of the Fox, Ferguson* (1)
- 8 *Belvedere, MacPhee* (1)
- 9 *The Night of the Secret, Thompson* (1)
- 10 *Ball, Frances* (1)

### NONFICTION

- 1 *The Way The Unaffiliated Economy of Frank Rostker, Kofsky* (1)
- 2 *Vince, Brian* (1)
- 3 *Wade, Robert* (1)
- 4 *Guns and Turkeys* (1)
- 5 *Controlling Interest: Who Owns Canada?* (1)
- 6 *Fallick, Cady* (1)
- 7 *The Story of Enoch, McCown* (1)
- 8 *MacPhee* (1)
- 9 *Monks, Lorraine* (1)
- 10 *The House Builders, Rostker* (1)
- 11 *Belvedere, MacPhee* (1)
- 12 *Out of Character, Forrester with McDonald* (1)

(1) Previous best week  
—Compiled by Frances McNelly

# Whips and bananas in London

By Allan Fotheringham

The best thing about London, the fastest town in the world, is that nothing ever changes. All around us—everywhere—is Glas, shock and sensation, horror, new out-cuts and eye-popping headlines. London is something like the soul, a shot of Valium for the sheer of the mind—simply because it is always the same. You go away for 10 years or two, it doesn't matter. It is constant, an oasis of consistency in a world gone mad.

In late January there is a slight nip in the air and a pleasant blue sky. There is also Cynthia. Cynthia is this week's star of the tabloids, even making it—in an over-indiscreet (ie a meticulously detailed) account—into *The Times* and *The Guardian*. She is 35, is Cynthia Payne, owner of a five-bedroom house in South London where Insp. Colin White laid a road, somewhat like assaulting the cliffs of Normandy, in finding copies—accompanied by what is said to be a detailed dossier—disrupting themselves in the manner that only British readers could appreciate. "They were all friends of mine, and they were just having a laugh," she says. The court, who can't deny that, does more indulgent in the next court was author Richard Adams, famous for his worldwide best-seller *Watership Down*, a sort of Disneyland version of *Lord of the Rings*. As an author, his presence is certainly welcome, the latter. The tender author declares that he has suffered nightmares for 15 months since the head gunkeeper on an estate in Hampshire (where heretics hardly happen) went at him and fired his gun, while sitting at under 100m. "You were that pory look about doing rabbits?" the head gunkeeper had shouted at the 66-year-old author, after he'd stood on his lot, seeing the collie of dozing his pheasants. Later, professed as a witness, demonstrated his obedience to the court by sitting down.

Adams Fotheringham is a columnist for *Sunday Mirror*.

shelterly—in commands. The Brits place great importance on animals.

There is the first-page sensation in *The Times* about the disgraceful rebellion at Oxford. The most famous sporting occasion in the land, the Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge on the Thames through London is March, is threatened because the five beefy Yanks on the Oxford crew are rebelling against the 22-year-old president of the Oxford Boat Club (a rather mature student) who picked himself for a spot in the boat and dropped a Yank. The strike has come after Gu-

country's football chairman banned any further "synthetic surfaces" because football matches played on them are "alien." With the plastic fought off, the nylon closer seems unlikely to replace the lawn mower in the grandmaster's shed. It was a close call.

There is the scandal at Guinness, once the epitome of all that was stable and solid and secure about British life. ("A baby in every bottle" was the old slogan.) Realizing the detested Americans in the merger and takeover madness, the Guinness boardroom had been caught in financial hairy-panky. High executives have had to resign, and it is revealed that \$4 million had been paid to one consultant, a peer, for advice and \$6 million to another stockbroker for land help.

There is the day-by-day garnish of the paparazzi of Britain. The ever-circling headlines and the over-revealing poundage of the previously pious Prince, Duchess of York, who has taken to leather shorts—possibly increasing his daily circulation. At Bath, possibly Boris at a hand-ringing Farnham Dinner were gas masks and ate war rations. And the really serious staff involved. Police Chief James Anderton, chief constable of Manchester, who is Born-Again everything and says that God may be using him for a prophet. We're heard of the good cop. Now we've got the God cop.

The defense secretary has set up an inquiry into the leaking of a letter from Prince Philip to the commander-in-chief of the Royal Marines about Prince Eddie's resignation. The wine-colored Rolls-Royce parked on the sidewalk, their chauffeurs asleep under their stiff caps, went at 3:30 in the afternoon emergency of the tolls from their hatches in the West End, where extreme reports have been leaked down to only \$400 in a burst of post-Christmas bargains. The vipers are still running off to spare with the game master from the proper schools. Another market is being for cocaine at Heathrow Airport. Nothing changes in London, a sea of unchanged calm in a world gone berserk.

There is the shocking scandal about the plastic pitches. What is laughably called progress has invaded soccer. The Brits have discovered artificial turf. And up with much controversy because of frozen or waterlogged fields, four clubs installed the fake grass before rebellion broke out. The



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